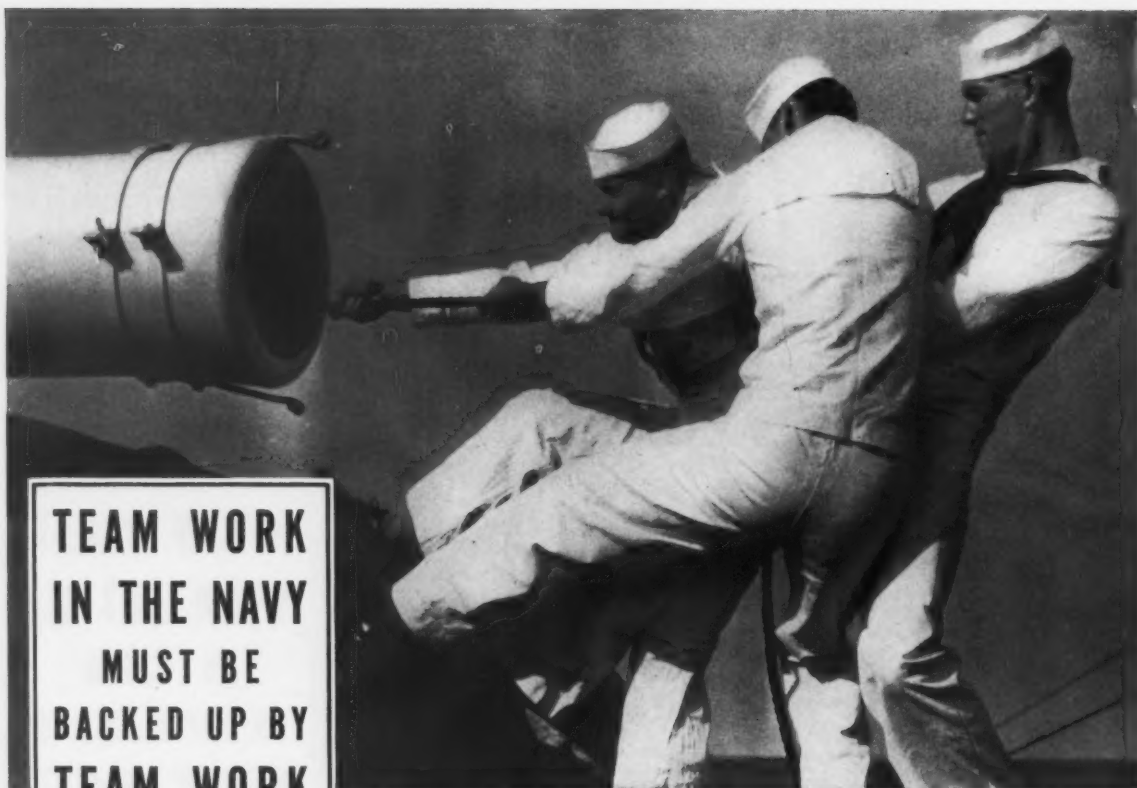




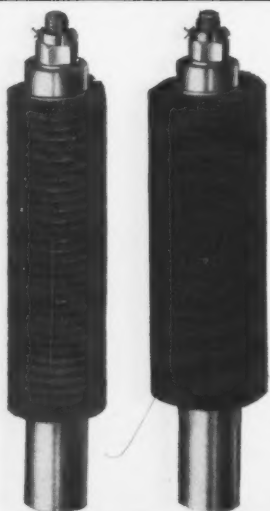
*Connecticut*  
**INDUSTRY**

MARCH  
1943



OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH

**TEAM WORK  
IN THE NAVY  
MUST BE  
BACKED UP BY  
TEAM WORK  
IN INDUSTRY**



## ***Let's Pull Together for Victory!***

In the Pacific our Navy is doing a magnificent job, demonstrating what Team Work can do to achieve Victory. But its success depends upon what everyone does here at home. The men of the Navy rely on us to furnish the guns, ammunition and equipment with which to fight.

The Ordnance Division of The Fuller Brush Company, with its greatly expanded facilities, is producing thousands of gun cleaning brushes for the Navy; brushes for cleaning the bores and breeches of all types of guns from huge naval guns to rifles.

Our Industrial Division is also manufacturing special Fuller-gript Brushes which are built into machines producing other war goods. This all-out effort is the kind of Team Work that wins! We are all in the fight for Freedom.

# **The FULLER BRUSH Company**

**INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, DEPT. 8C**

**3590A MAIN STREET**

**HARTFORD, CONN.**

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MARCH 1943

# CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

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## IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
RELIEF FROM EXCESSIVE TAXATION .....	4
WOMEN RECRUITED FOR WAR WORK .....	6
ARMY-NAVY "E" PRESENTATIONS .....	7
HARTFORD WORKERS BUY FIGHTER PLANE .....	8
COLLECTIVISM IS ALTERNATIVE TO FREE ENTER- PRISE .....	9
HOUSEWIVES MOBILIZE TO FIGHT AXIS IN KITCHEN	10
TOOLS FOR VICTORY .....	12
MANPOWER MEETINGS .....	13
NEWS FORUM .....	14
TRANSPORTATION .....	18
ON THE HOME FRONT .....	19
AN ENVIABLE SAFETY RECORD .....	21
"RES JUDICATA" .....	22
EXPORT NEWS .....	24
INDUSTRIAL DOCTORS' EXCHANGE .....	27
ACCOUNTING HINTS .....	28
BUSINESS PATTERN .....	30
IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT .....	32
SERVICE SECTION .....	36

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# WE HAVE TRAINED 50 YEARS TO DO OUR PART TODAY

★ Since long before Pearl Harbor, while New England and the country have strained to prepare for the inevitable day of war, the entire Roger Sherman organization has worked at high speed to help obliterate bottle necks; to help in the construction of army and navy bases, new industrial buildings, and public utilities.

Working at top speed, much of the time on double shift, and many times around the clock, all hands,—operators, service men and foremen,—have proved that their training was well-grounded. And just as important to the success of their endeavors are the long-established traditions and proven methods developed by the Roger Sherman Transfer Company during 50 years of service to industry.

Employees of the Roger Sherman Company work together as a single, dependable, hard hitting unit, with all departments cooperating to the advantage of the customer. One small unit in a huge national army of war workers; but a perfectly trained unit that assures the best possible execution of the job at hand.

Whether that job is hauling heavy machinery or materials on trucks or trailers, whether it is rigging, steel erection or crane rental, the Roger Sherman crews can be depended upon to carry out their assignments safely and with dispatch. All equipment is carefully maintained,—all operations are insured from start to finish.

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Branch Office 505 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn. Tel. 6-1368



# ERRORS OF JUDGMENT

In these troubled days every sincere business man on the "home front" is finding himself in constant turmoil between the dictates of his conscience as to what is best for the war effort and government by bureau directives and fear.

Striving on the one hand to live up to his commitments to "deliver the goods" on time to America's fighting forces, he is confronted on the other with a never-ending stream of requests for reports and a maze of executive orders and rules and regulations which waste precious man hours that other government agencies are urging him to use for production. Despite the large number of advisory services already necessary to light the way to strict compliance with the many other industry controls, the War Manpower Commission by inept methods is further wasting the time of serious-minded business executives and precious man hours of workers.

While every thinking person knows it is essential to utilize the nation's manpower to the full, the goal can be reached only by more direct action in accordance with American custom, rather than by the adoption of foreign methods or untried schemes of men who have never met a payroll or a contract date. Although I do not question the motives of the men who are making the rules for control of our labor force, unwise acts of well-meaning persons in high places can and are sabotaging millions of man hours just as successfully as might be done by Axis agents.

For example, let us examine the results of a recent directive which threatened millions of men that they would not be eligible for deferment if they were doing certain types of work considered non-essential to the war effort. Immediately after the news of this threat was publicized, thousands of men in these so-called non-essential occupations, as well as thousands of others who were engaged in work not previously labeled "essential", quit their jobs to apply for war work at U. S. Employment Offices all over the country. The hours thus lost represented sheer waste to the nation and may result in unnecessary financial hardship to many of these job seekers before they can be absorbed in so-called necessary activities.

This error in judgment was made clearly evident by subsequent radio addresses which urged people to register at U. S. Employment Service Offices for essential work, but not to leave their jobs until they had secured another in war industry. If the original order and regulation had been properly considered before release, millions of man hours could have been saved and all hardships upon the individual avoided. Then, too, the threatening language of the order has caused uneasiness among untold numbers of workers in both non-essential and non-classified occupations which is being reflected in lowered productivity and, hence, slower service, higher costs and poor support for the war effort.

Let us take a look at the possible results of the 48 hour week directive and the rules and regulations that followed.

Whether by design or accident, the 48 hour week formula will increase total wages of non-executive workers in "critical areas" by 30%, should their work week be changed from 40 to 48 hours. Since most war industries are now working "around the clock" wherever the supply of materials and equipment will permit, the effect of enforcing the order on all employees of eight or more persons in "critical labor" areas, will not only cause disruption of well-functioning shifts in large companies, but also further increase the cost for small employers—particularly merchants, laundries, and service organizations—to the point where many may be forced to liquidate their businesses. Such closings of the already diminishing number of service organizations would bring needless hardships upon many war workers who must waste more and more of their leisure time attempting to purchase necessary goods and services from fewer sources. Absenteeism, which both government agencies and industry are trying to reduce, would be increased because of the additional shopping time required to buy goods from fewer sources.

No one should expect perfection from government officials. Mistakes are bound to be made in our present unprecedented total war effort. But what we do have a right to demand, even in the face of accusations of being unpatriotic, is that the War Manpower Commission, in fact all other federal bureaus and agencies, refrain from repetition of past errors by using common sense localized methods of administration that will actually put the best interests of the war effort first. And those best interests lie in analysis of, and close cooperation with individual industries, not in the blind exercise of power extended from Washington over large groups of industries or essential service employers.

*Orford C. Fuller,*

*President.*



# RELIEF FROM EXCESSIVE TAXATION

By GUSTAVE SIMONS

**T**HE patriotic citizen is cheerfully prepared to share the full measure of his just tax responsibilities. However, Congress realizes that an unjust and discriminatory tax in particular instances will weaken the structure of business in general and run counter to an effective war economy. Accordingly, it is entirely proper for the business man to take advantage of the means afforded by Congress for relief against excessive or discriminatory taxation.

The current Excess Profits Tax is the highest in history and eliminates a large portion of profits. The tax was designed to reach only excess profits and still leave a healthy business structure. If in a given instance it takes too large a proportion of the current assets of a business organization, certain remedies are available and Congress has particularly gone out of its way to provide relief in the recent 1942 Revenue Act.

A tax analysis represents a legitimate business activity and a reasonable amount expended in such an analysis is itself a deductible item which in excess profits taxation means that a major portion of the expenditure would be otherwise subject to taxation at the highest rate anyway.

A business man giving consideration to tax savings opportunities cannot hope to review all of them but certain of them may be particularly available in his industry. Here are some questions a business man may ask himself:

Can my concern eliminate the Excess Profits Tax by qualifying as a Personal Service Corporation? If it is possible to make sales or commissions rather than take title to merchandise, this is a good possibility.

Should I dissolve my corporation and operate as a partnership? Usually the increasing rates of personal income taxation will not make this an appropriate change. Also, pension trust opportunities described in the next paragraph are lost. However, if there are many relatives, particularly adult children who are available to participate actively in the business, a gift of stock followed by dissolution of the corporation, and a partnership among the

family members is an opportunity that should be explored.

Should I seize the present opportunity afforded me by Congress to create retirement reserves for myself and my faithful employees? Congress has dealt favorably with pension and profit sharing trusts. For example, if a corporation is paying a business man a salary of \$20,000 a year and could afford to pay him \$5,000 more, but does not do so, that extra \$5,000 may represent excess profits which will be almost entirely sacrificed to taxation. On the other hand Salary Stabilization will probably preclude an increase of compensation to \$25,000. Furthermore, even if compensation was increased in that amount, the extra Federal and State income taxes would be approximately \$3,000 out of the increased \$5,000. However, if the \$5,000 is placed in a qualified pension or profit sharing trust, it will be a deductible item for the corporation, it will create a reserve for the individual and his loyal employees, and it will not be taxable at current high rates to these individuals. This device is a very good hedge against deflation because it takes current funds out of the market and creates reserves for future years. The favor shown this mechanism for tax savings is indicated by the fact that qualified pension trusts are exempted from the prohibitions of salary freeze, indicating the favor with which the Government treats the creation of reserves of this kind.

Gustave Simons is a New York attorney who has written extensively on this subject. Among recently published articles are:—"Relief from Excess Profits Tax Burdens with Special Reference to Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code"; "The Effect of the Revenue Act of 1942 and the Byrnes' Salary Freeze Orders on Insurance"; "Dangers of Double Domicile and Double Taxation"; "Death Tax Supremacy" and many others.

The law now permits the carry-forward of losses in certain past years, and the carry-back of losses in future years.

For example: If 1943 represents a loss or very small profits, the difference between the credit allowed on the Excess Profits Tax can be carried back to 1942. Therefore, if unusual profits were realized in 1942, with very high taxes, and the business man has always wanted to embark on some venture which may involve losses at first, then 1943 may present a good opportunity to do this because of the carry-back of unused excess profits credits.

If income was abnormal in a given year because of the collection of a judgment, the completion of a long term contract, the development of patents, or dividends on stock of foreign corporations, adjustments are frequently available.

Foreign corporations engaged in trade or business without the United States are exempt from the Excess Profits Tax. Accordingly, if the taxpayer has a large export business, it may be well to create foreign corporations, complying with this exemption.

The Government has promised to return 10% of the Excess Profits Tax after the war as a credit. If the business man wants to realize cash on this credit now, he can within certain limits, pay debts of the corporation and use certain of these funds now and withhold them from payment of taxes instead of taking the post war credit.

In certain limited instances, it is better to use a large number of new corporations, each of which carries the \$5,000 exemption for Excess Profits Tax purposes rather than concentrate business activities in one corporation which has only one exemption.

#### Relief Under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code

If consideration similar to the foregoing has not eliminated the Excess Profits Tax problem, very careful consideration should be given to relief permitted under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Excess Profits Tax is designed to curb profiteering and to skim off the cream of profits. Accordingly, it takes away most of the profits which are excessive because they exceed a base profit which is treated as normal. This base profit is calculated in two fashions. A corporation existing before January 1, 1940 may calculate its base or normal



income either by taking the average earnings for the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939 which Congress deemed to be a "period of moderate prosperity for business in general", or it may take as its base a certain stipulated rate of return on its invested capital. If a corporation was organized after January 1, 1940 it may ordinarily use as its base only the latter, invested capital method.

However, Congress realizes that in many instances the foregoing methods of measuring a base for normal income are not fair.

If, for example, a business because of unusual circumstances made abnormally low profits in the base period (1936-1939 inclusive), it may be permitted to reconstruct what would have been its income had the abnormal circumstances not intervened. Or, if a corporation organized after January 1, 1940, is one where invested capital plays little part in profits, such as a service organization (which because of some technicality cannot qualify as a personal Service Corporation), then the use of hypothetical or constructive base period average earnings will be permitted.

The Senate Finance Committee described its intention in formulating this relief as follows:

"In the light of the greatly increased excess profits tax rate it is believed desirable to afford relief in meritorious cases to corporations which bear an excessive tax burden because of an abnormally low excess profits credit. Therefore section 722 which currently extends relief only in a limited class of cases is revised and broadened so as to remove existing inequities and to alleviate hardship in cases where relief cannot now be obtained. Under this revision, corporations satisfactorily establishing eligibility for relief will have their excess profits tax recomputed on the basis of the excess profits credit based on income. This

credit will be predicated upon an amount which is a fair and just reflection of the normal earnings capacity of the business and which it is entitled to retain before the imposition of an excess profits tax. Such amount will be used as a constructive average base period net income, replacing the actual average base net income in the recomputation of the tax under this section. In the case of eligible taxpayers not now entitled to use the excess profits credit based on income, provision is made for the use of such credit computed upon the constructive average base period net income."

#### Relief Available for Corporations Organized before January 1, 1940

Relief is available under the following circumstances:

If normal production or operation was interrupted or diminished in the base period (1936-1939) because of events unusual or peculiar in your experience during those years or immediately prior thereto, such as a fire, or a flood, or some other physical catastrophe, then you will be entitled to reconstruct what would have been your average income (against which your present taxes are measured) had the catastrophe not occurred.

If your business was depressed during this period because of temporary economic conditions peculiar to yourself, it can qualify for relief.

For example: If your organization is a "one customer" business and in 1937 your one customer went bad and it took two years to replace the customer, then actual earnings can be adjusted to what they would have been if this economic catastrophe had not occurred.

Furthermore, relief is available if your industry suffered temporary economic hardships peculiar to itself during the base period. As an illustration: If losses were sustained for a period of two years because of a bad price war, then there can be a reconstruction predicated upon the imaginary elimination of this price war.

If your industry has a profit cycle which differs materially in length or in extent from the general business cycle, or which is subject to sporadic or intermittent periods of high production and profits and the years 1936-1939, inclusive, accordingly do not represent the same average for normal years for the industry as they did for American business in general, then relief will be available. Examples given by the Senate Finance Committee were in the machine tool industry where machine tools remain in service for a long period and are replaced at intervals which may not

(Continued on page 25)

# 850 WOMEN RECRUITED FOR WAR WORK IN 15 DAYS

This is a brief report of the experience of New Britain's Manpower Mobilization Committee which recruited 850 women for work in New Britain factories in 15 days. Recruiting is still going on and well over a thousand women have now been directed into war jobs. Kenneth R. Tuttle, editor of the Stanley Works publication "The Stanley World", is chairman of the Committee.

**N**EW BRITAIN, a city normally of 75,000 people, has grown to more than 80,000. The influx of out-of-towners has taxed living conditions. Housing developments and "rooms for rent" are pressed to meet the demands. Hotels are filled, bus lines are overtaxed, and still there is a need for additional help in the

many industrial plants.

Through the Industrial Division of the Chamber of Commerce, a committee called the Manpower Mobilization Committee of New Britain was organized about two months ago. It is composed of employment managers, personnel men and advertising men from the principal factories of the city.

Kenneth R. Tuttle is chairman of the committee.

The purpose of this committee is to secure additional female workers for New Britain's factories.

After reviewing the failures of several cities where manpower mobilization campaigns have been unsuccessfully conducted, this committee prepared simple plans which they hoped would secure the necessary additional workers for the city's various industries, engaged in the manufacture of war products.

A campaign of several ads in the local paper was run, the ads appearing twice a week. These ads were designed to break down the resistance to factory work of the women not accustomed to working in a factory.

During this period, a colorful circular which explained the dire need for women workers in New Britain, was printed and distributed to every home in the city.

At this point the committee felt that the time had arrived to make a definite plea to the women of New Britain to realize their patriotic duty and accept work in some local factory.

The type of newspaper advertising was changed to a more "homey" appeal. The ads were without illustrations. They carried straight-forward messages to "Mothers, Wives, Sweethearts". They emphasized the possibility of making good wages while being patriotic.

While these ads appeared twice weekly, through the U. S. Employment Service of the city, and the aid of factory loaned typists, a list of unemployed women and women not employed in essential industry was prepared. A letter from the U. S. Employment Service was sent to these thousands of women. With this letter was a return post card on which an appointment had been made for the recipients to call at the U. S. Employment Service.

Realizing that many women would not heed this letter, the committee borrowed from the various factories a group of women (actual factory workers) who agreed to spend from a month to six weeks, calling at the

(Continued on page 9)

THESE ADS in local newspapers helped sell New Britain women on accepting work in local factories making war goods.

**Patriotic Women** ★ ★ ★

Do You Want to Earn Some Extra

You are needed in New Britain factories where pleasant work is available. Experience is not needed. Experience is not needed. Experience is not needed.

**Mothers! Wives! Sweethearts!**

New Britain Factories Need You

in the war by working in a New Britain factory? earn some extra money.

**STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE** calls on you, call on them and let them place you in New Britain.

**MANPOWER MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE**  
OF NEW BRITAIN  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**WOMEN....**

WORKING WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR HUSBAND'S DRAFT STATUS

**STATUS OF WIVES NOT TO INTERFERE WITH MEN CALLED FOR ARMY SERVICE**

If the law requires that the husband of a woman be called for army service, the woman's status as a wife will not interfere with his draft status. The woman's status as a wife will not interfere with his draft status. The woman's status as a wife will not interfere with his draft status.

Get a Job in a New Britain Factory

Whether you work or not, will not be considered by the draft board when they check your husband's military status.

Be patriotic and take one of the jobs available today.

You need not have factory experience.

You can make some extra money.

Call at the United States Employment Service at 37 Court Street and let them get you a job at good wages.

**MANPOWER MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE**  
OF NEW BRITAIN  
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, NEW BRITAIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



# RECENT ARMY-NAVY "E" CEREMONIES IN CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT manufacturers continue to receive a high proportion of the Army-Navy "E" awards for outstanding achievement in the production of war equipment.

On January 20, 3,000 employees and several hundred guests witnessed the presentation of the "E" to Stanley Works in New Britain. One of the high points of the ceremony was the reading of a telegram from Major General Ralph J. ("Dusty") Mitchell, New Britain-born Chief of the U. S. M. C. Division of Aviation, by Ernest W. Christ, vice-president and secretary of the Stanley Works, who served as master of ceremonies.

Presentation of the pennant was made by Col. Earl McFarland, Commandant of the Springfield armory,

who represented Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, and accepted for the employees and management by President Richard E. Pritchard of The Stanley Works.

Mayor George A. Quigley welcomed Governor Raymond E. Baldwin, and spoke with pride of the achievements of The Stanley Works.

Lieut. John D. Lodge, U. S. N., presented token "E" pins to eight employees of the Company, among whom were: Charles P. Wainwright, oldest employee in point of service—over 63 years; Miss Catherine Dunn, 52 years of service, representing the Hardware Division; F. W. Guenther, 22 years of service, representing the International Association of Machinists; Fred Ges-

chimsky, 48 years of service, from the Steel Division, Mrs. Stella Mordwa with 26 years of service, representing the women workers; Miss Mary Sullivan, 40 years, representing the office force; Harry Billings who has two sons in the service, representing employees with relatives in the service; and Leon Lavagnani of the Steel Strapping Division.

Governor Baldwin's speech mentioned that this was the fifth Army-Navy "E" to go to a New Britain factory, which was a remarkable distinction for the city. Governor Baldwin also gave a short history of the "E" award and urged the workers to continue their production and fight for the freedom represented by the award.

(Continued on page 21)

PHOTOS OF THREE RECENT "E" PRESENTATIONS to Connecticut concerns. (Right) Stanley Works, New Britain, 1. to r., Lt. Col. L. J. Staub, Col. Earl McFarland, Director A. W. Stanley, Lt. John D. Lodge, U. S. N., Governor Baldwin, President Richard E. Pritchard. (Below) Whitney-Blake Company, New Haven, 1. to r., Maj. Kenneth D. Johnson, Governor Baldwin, Lt. John D. Lodge, U. S. N., President Frank Swayze. (Below, right) Henry G. Thompson & Son Company, New Haven, 1. to r., Maj. Ranulf Compton, Comdr. S. J. Singer, Ann E. Soby, Governor Baldwin, Judge Carroll C. Hincks, Daniel W. Northup, Robert T. Davidson, Maj. Alvin E. Foss.



# HARTFORD WORKERS BUY FIGHTER PLANE

By NORMAN H. PARKE, War Department, Springfield Ordnance District, Hartford Sub-Office, Director Priorities and Facility Services

MR. PARKE, a veteran of the Spanish American War and World War I, fathered the Fighter Plane Movement in Hartford and was instrumental in rallying the Hartford Veterans' Associations behind the drive to buy a P-47 "Thunderbolt" for the "vets of tomorrow". Says Mr. Parke, "What Hartford has done, thousands of cities can do."

I NEVER was more thrilled in my life than on Sunday, February 7th, when I stood at Brainard Field, and saw the people of Greater Hartford, through their elected representatives, turn over to the War Department a brand new, just-off-the-assembly-line, P-47 "THUNDERBOLT" fighter plane, cost-free.

The field was crowded with Hartford men and women who had made the gift possible. The Army Band was playing. The great plane—one of the most effective single-engined military pursuit planes produced in the world—rested at ease on the field. There



NORMAN H. PARKE

was something electric in the air that reached my nerves and set them tingling. The American spirit—the old Yankee spirit—burst its bonds in the hearts of all present and communicated itself to everybody there. I couldn't at that moment put my thoughts into words. But I can now.

It all began quite simply. While I had been declared too old to fight, I wanted to do something to help beyond my war work assignment, and I knew there were many more like me who felt the same way. That gave me an idea.

There are thousands of men and women who are now working in war plants buying war bonds, giving blood and helping the war effort in countless ways. Yet many would like to do

more in a direct way. And what more direct way than to buy shares in a fighter plane—a plane they could call their very own to give to Uncle Sam? I put it that way to other war veterans, and it was proposed that we get together and discuss ways and means of organizing a veterans' movement to give Greater Hartford men and women that opportunity. "The Vets of today to the Vets of tomorrow."

The meeting was an enthusiastic success. The Hartford Veterans' Associations, about 20 in all, rallied solidly behind the plan. They felt like I did. They didn't want to be left out of the war effort. They interested industrial and civic organizations without much work because they were enthusiastic. Other organizations fell into line. The news spread. People everywhere expressed their approval. So the executive committee arranged final plans and set November as the month to start the Drive.

It was necessary to the success of the drive that effective and continued publicity be arranged for. The people of Hartford had to be told of what had been planned—that it was really they who were going to give the plane—that it would be, for each of them, their *direct* way of helping the war effort—that it would be a grand, impressive demonstration of the American spirit, which might inspire *other localities* to do the same thing.

The entire procedure was kept simple. The first thing to be decided was a name for the plane and "CITY OF HARTFORD" seemed most appropriate in that the workers of greater Hartford were buying it. Next, it was decided that every contributor of \$1.00 or more to the cost of the plane should receive a CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION (amount of contribution not mentioned on the certificate) which could be framed and hung up in home or office as a life-long testimony to the holder's *direct* participation in America's war effort. Also a receipt would be given every contributor, on the stub of which was printed, "Admit Bearer to Dedication of Fighter Plane CITY OF HARTFORD."

The whole proposition was presented to the newspapers and broadcasting stations. They were most generous with their cooperation. The "HARTFORD TIMES" contributed a full-page advertisement explaining the drive and news stories were carried right up to the day the drive ended.

(Continued on page 29)



MRS. GORDON STERLING, (above) mother of the first Hartford boy killed at Pearl Harbor, christens the "City of Hartford". (Below) Mr. Parke receiving contributions from employees and management of Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond Company, West Hartford. Left to right, Edwin C. Schultz, advertising manager, Clarence B. Perkins, personnel director, Clayton R. Burt, president, Mr. Parke, Robert Webster and Albert N. Loiseau, employee representatives.

# THE ALTERNATIVE TO FREE ENTERPRISE IS COLLECTIVISM

By REV. RUSSELL J. CLINCHY, *Pastor, Center Church, Hartford*

**A DIGEST of a constructive idea brought out in informal discussion at a recent Clergy-Management Conference in Hartford. Connecticut Industry welcomes digests of other ideas of a constructive nature arising from other discussion groups.**

**T**HE concept of free enterprise, which is the opportunity of free men to work out their social and economic destiny in cooperation with other men who are free, can be evaluated only in the light of the one possible alternative, which is collectivism. If we decide to abandon, or destroy, free enterprise, the only choice before us is the acceptance of a collectivized economy, and the whole question must be judged in the light of that choice.

Freedom of opportunity is the basis of this system of regulated capitalism which has been proved by the experience of man to be the nearest to the fundamental nature of human expression. We were formed as beings designed to aspire, to create, to adventure, and to protect. Through such

motives we answer the two basic desires to preserve life and to develop its true concerns. The best that has come to us in human heritage has been received through such freedom of opportunity. It is such freedom which produces not only the factory but the labor union; not only the captain of industry but the union leader; not only the church but the scientific laboratory. Whenever the structure of free enterprise is demolished both business and the trade union perish together for both are products of the freedom of the human spirit.

The alternative to free enterprise is collectivism, and such an order of society must of necessity be totalitarian and destructive of all personal and corporate freedom, for in no other manner can collectivism be established. It must be constructed by force, force which imposes the collective system upon every individual without regard to personal desire. There can be no dissenters or else there is the presence of free endeavor. Therefore, there can be no free thought, no free expression of opinion in speaking or printing, and

no free action which would set itself up against the ruling system, for anyone of these freedoms would, if it were allowed to succeed, destroy the system.

The moment one states his belief in these freedoms, as a human personality is bound to do if personal integrity is to be maintained, he states his belief in the concept of free enterprise and free opportunity, and we understand anew how valid the concept is. It is life expressing itself in terms of human freedom, and human history has attested that only when man is free is he secure.

No one who is devoted to freedom believes in license or in anarchy, for both are destroyers of true freedom. Man is free in the measure that freedom is made fluid by the acceptance of rights, duties and responsibilities. The progress of human life is measured by the manner in which we work out the social meanings of those rights, duties and responsibilities.

It is upon the basis of such a conviction that the American people have, from their beginning, accepted free enterprise, and rejected collectivism.

## 850 WOMEN SIGN FOR WAR WORK IN NEW BRITAIN

*(Continued from page 6)*

homes of those women who did not reply to the Employment Service letter. These recruiters were to endeavor to get the women to call at the U. S. Employment Service for an interview or to go to a local factory employment bureau for work.

Most of these recruiters had no sales experience so the committee with the valuable aid of the U. S. Employment Service conducted a two day school at the Hotel Burritt where the recruiters were taught how to make these house

to house calls and get results. They were given portfolios showing the advertising and a statement by the local draft board chairman, in which he said that the fact that a wife was employed or unemployed did not affect her husband's draft status. The portfolio included a story about the Child Day Care Center at which small children may be left under supervised leadership. It showed the feeding center where children can obtain a good healthy meal for only twenty cents.

With two days training and the portfolio this group of women, each with her list of calls for the day, are traveling forth in rain, snow or shine. They are each making about fifteen calls per day.

And are these recruiters sales girls! In fifteen days 850 women have been added to the factory payrolls of this

New England city—850 women who previously were not employed or at least were not a part of New Britain's war effort.

It is believed that New Britain through the efforts of the Manpower Mobilization Committee which includes Messrs. Parsons and Pizer of the U. S. Employment Service in that city, are establishing a nation-wide record in the manpower field. With the valuable aid of its recruiting staff, this group has aroused the patriotic urge in the female to do something tangible for her city and country.

The eyes of the nation's industrial areas are focused on the "Hardware City of the World" where five industries operate beneath the Army-Navy "E" flag and where its thousands of workers so proudly wear the coveted "E" pin.

# HOUSEWIVES MOBILIZE TO FIGHT AXIS IN KITCHEN

Over 200 wives, mothers and sisters of Bryant Electric workers in Bridgeport, have formed the Bryant "Health For Victory Club". The object of the club, which meets once a month, is to study meal planning from the standpoint of furnishing nutritious, tasty and economical meals for the workers. There are some 200 similar clubs in war plants throughout the country. The plan was pioneered by Mrs. Julia Kiene, Home Economist at the Westinghouse Appliance Division at Mansfield, Ohio. The Fuller Brush Co. of Hartford also has formed a similar club.

THE "Health For Victory Clubs" work solely with the home meal planner of the worker in the belief that properly balanced home meals and lunch boxes can provide the backbone of a balanced diet. If the home meals are properly balanced and nutritious a big step forward has been taken in providing the proper diet for the war worker even though he eats some meals away from home. As a matter of fact, the away-from-home eating places have heard the story of a balanced diet through the good work of the Civilian Defense Nutrition Councils. Bridgeport has been fortunate in having an active nutrition council which has achieved splendid results in improving lunches for war workers through their work with the home lunch packer, the shop cafeteria, and restaurants.

## Three Square Meals a Day Not Enough

Mr. H. E. Seim, Vice President and General Manager of The Bryant Electric Company, congratulated the Bryant meal planners at their first meeting when he said: "Our men are making what it takes to win this war. They are working hard—and are doing

a grand job. But they've got to have help to keep up the good work. For one thing they must always have the right kind of food, properly cooked, for breakfast, in the lunch box and for supper at night every day in the year. Nowadays they tell us that eating three square meals a day isn't enough. A war worker needs vitamins and minerals—and he needs a balanced diet. That means we must all learn more about food and nutrition".

## Monthly Guide Furnished

At each meeting, every member receives a *Meal Planning Guide*, which is a book containing a menu for every meal, every day in the coming month,—for breakfast, lunch, dinner and lunch box. Contained in the book are all the recipes for the menus.

There is a new *Meal Planning Guide* each month and each menu is designed to:

1. Please the man who eats it.
2. Be novel enough to be fun for the women to prepare.
3. Use the food in season that particular month.
4. Be low in cost.
5. And be scientifically balanced.

The printing of the meal planning guides monthly makes it possible to keep them up to date with respect to seasonal foods, food rationing and food shortages.

As an example, the December meeting was entitled "Meeting Meat Shortages" and it dealt with the selection of cuts of meat from life-size charts, and the preparation of available meats.

In the course of this meeting Miss Hunt, United Illuminating Co. home economist, stated, "A little meat can go a long way, once you know how to buy it, cook it, and combine it with other foods. Brush up on cuts of meat and you have mastered the real trick of coping with meat rationing. When meat rationing comes, don't beef about it. For topnotch health, four ounces of meat a day, or 28 ounces a week, is sufficient. Compare that with the allotted 2½ pounds (40 ounces) and we have a safety count of 12 ounces every week. In Italy right now the weekly ration is 4 ounces, in Belgium 5 ounces,

in Holland 9 ounces, Germany 12½ ounces, in England 16 ounces. Shop rationally, get a kick out of trying to cook the least and achieve the most, and the Army in Aprons will have another part of the war won—saving lives by saving at home."

## Britain Salvages Rejected Recruits

When as many as 52% of would-be recruits for the British Army had to be rejected because they were physically below standard, the authorities became alarmed, and decided to do something about it. Taking a group of 834 young men who had been rejected, medical authorities put them on a program to build up their health.

These rejectees were given a proper diet, plenty of long, sound sleep, supervised physical work and healthy recreation. The results were so successful that by the end of six months 87% of the group had been accepted and passed into the army. This shows what



MR. H. E. SEIM, vice president and general manager of the Bryant Electric Company addresses Bryant meal planners at first "Health for Victory Club" meeting.



an important part eating the proper food can play in our lives.

### Why the Club Idea

The "Club" idea was adopted by Westinghouse instead of the orthodox "nutrition class" to make the homemakers feel that the activity belonged to them; that the success of the "Club" depended on *their* efforts, which in turn affected the war efforts of *their* men.

The theory is that more women will attend a "Club" meeting where they can see demonstrations which *prove* the importance of better nutrition in the daily lives of their families; that this approach is far more effective than asking them to learn nutrition *technically*, as in a class room.

If in the beginning it is made easy, economical and full of fun for them to practice better nutrition by supplying them with daily menus for every meal in the month, plus the lunch box, with plenty of good recipes, it is unimportant whether they absorb any technical knowledge or not. The important job is to get a greater variety of more nourishing food into their families as quickly as possible, *not* to teach nutrition! The homemakers will gradually acquire all the technical knowledge necessary to serve balanced meals from the actual practice of following the menu and meal planning guide, and through the help of the "Club" demonstrations.

Westinghouse has made the "Health For Victory Club" available to other industrials producing for war. They provide sets of all materials, charts, properties and Meal Planning Guides for each monthly Club meeting. Also, an *Illustrated Meeting Guide* showing just how to conduct the meeting and just what to say.

In making its entire "Health for Victory" program available to other manufacturers, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is entirely unselfish. Westinghouse in no way tries to use the "Club" to advertise any of its products. There is no product advertising in any of the literature or materials and no "commercials" are contained in the script. The "Club" demonstrations of vitimized cooking can be made with whatever equipment is available in whatever utensils are at hand.

War factories adopting the "Health for Victory" Club are not asked to call it the Westinghouse "Health for Victory Club". In their invitation to



"When I cook meat I share the smell with Mrs. Roberts, and vice versa!"

homemakers they may merely say: "We are starting a 'Health for Victory Club', etc., etc. . . ."

### Interesting Meetings Scheduled

The schedule of meetings for the next several months includes treatment of the following subjects: "Cooking With Utensils You Have" in which it is shown that it is possible to cook

the healthful way whether you cook in stainless steel or a tin can; "Preventative Meals" scheduled for February, the month when the death rate from infectious diseases is highest. This meeting will tell the story of the preparation and serving of foods that build up body resistance to infection. Some of the other subjects to be treated are "Cooking to Conserve Fuel", "The Homemaker's Part in Winning the War" and "Taking Care of Home Appliances".

### Give the Women a Chance

Aside from the advantage of providing a place for meal planners to discuss the healthful preparation of food, the "Health for Victory Club" provides for the ladies to become acquainted and feel that they are doing something concrete to help the war production drive. By and large, women have always felt that they were left out of consideration in the various industrial organization activities. Here is a chance to show the ladies that they can make an important contribution to war production by keeping up the health of war workers. Give a woman a chance to do something in connection with food preparation and she'll love it.



MISS KATHLEEN HUNT demonstrates that U. S. meat ration is well above minimum for good health. (Inset) Bryant housewives inspect food prepared by the vitimized cooking method, as Miss Hunt, home economist of the United Illuminating Company, looks on.



# TOOLS FOR VICTORY

**A**T a recent technical forum conducted by the Past-Chairmen of the Hartford Chapter of the American Society of Tool Engineers, three talks of pertinent interest to manufacturers were presented. Summaries of these talks follow:

**A. H. d'Arcambal**, vice-president and consulting metallurgist, Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond, spoke on the "Future of Metallurgy" and made these points: (1) manufacturers will make more extensive use of "Austempering" of alloy steels in their hardening rooms, i.e. quenching the steel in a molten salt bath at elevated temperatures (such as 300° F. to 400° F.) and holding the steel at this temperature until the transformation is complete, rather than using the conventional oil or water quench at room temperatures. (2) Manufacturers will find that the new "alloy-lean" N. E. (National Emergency) steels, with a balanced composition of small quantities of several alloys instead of a

relatively large percentage of one or two alloys, will prove adequate substitutes for most of the older SAE grades of constructional steel. With slight modifications in heat treatment they will develop properties equal to or better than former standards. (3) Executives and designers will observe that the improved use of addition agents, (e.g. boron) in the manufacture of structural low alloy steels may give products comparable to some of the alloy grades in hardenability and toughness, permitting further conservation of the more critical alloys. (4) Lead shot added to the ladle by the steel manufacturer for greater machinability of carbon and alloy steels appeared to give quite favorable results until tests were stopped for the duration. (5) Remarkable economies in the mass production of metallic parts have been obtained recently through powder metallurgy. The possible adoption of both ferrous and non-ferrous powders for machine parts will be more widely explored at the conclusion of the emergency.

**Irwin F. Holland**, general superintendent, Small Tool Division, Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond, discussed the "Performance of Lower Tungsten High Speed Steels". A number of specific examples were given showing qualitatively the relative cutting life of the more popular new lower tungsten specification high speed steels as compared with the former standard 18-4-1 high speed steel. These studies were summarized by the following statement: "Cutting tools made of molybdenum high speed steels are now in quantity production and are being found to perform as well as those of tungsten high speed steel." (In one of the discussions following the meeting, it was cited that at the past meeting of the American Society for Metals, a metallurgist from a leading tool steel mill stated, "For every grade of tungsten high speed steel there is now a grade of molybdenum high speed steel which will give equal or better performance at no higher material cost.")

**Frederick L. Woodcock**, chief tool engineer, Hamilton Standard Propeller, Division of United Aircraft, had for his topic "Emergency Tool Salvage". Critical production cutting tools, dies, punches, etc., can, he said, in some cases be promptly repaired for temporary service by use of new arc-welding and cementing practices. Worn surfaces are built up with suitable alloys by arc-welding and then reground to size. In other cases, tools broken in several pieces have been successfully brazed together by the use of low temperature brazing alloys without seriously impairing the cutting properties through overheating. (*Editor's Note: A more detailed illustrated article on this subject will be published in an early issue of Connecticut Industry.*)



**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1942-43)** of the Hartford Chapter, American Society of Tool Engineers: seated, left to right, Irwin F. Holland, national regional director; Clayton S. Parsons, secretary; Carl W. Moeller, first vice-chairman (chairman elect); Harry J. Hauck, chairman; Henry A. Rockwell, second vice-chairman; Ray H. Morris, national vice-president. Standing, left to right, John B. Freysinger, chairman of educational committee; Richard A. Smith, chairman of standards and data committee, Henry I. Moore, past-chairman; Kenneth F. Thomas, national vice-chairman of public relations for New England; A. B. Lindstrom, chairman of industrial relations committee; Harry E. Sloan, Jr., chairman of membership committee; Robert J. Lunny, chairman of entertainment committee; Robert E. Morris, chairman of editorial committee. Absent when the picture was taken: William F. Jarvis, chairman of constitution and by-laws committee; Frederic L. Woodcock, past chairman; A. H. d'Arcambal, pioneer chairman.

The following list indicates the sources from which photographs, requiring credit lines, were gathered:

- Cover—Connecticut Development Commission.
- Page 4—Ewing Galloway, New York.
- Page 7—(Stanley) James Pickands, II, New Haven.
- Page 8—(Parke) Weitzman, Springfield.
- Page 12—Hartford Courant.
- Page 13—Joseph Jay Studio, Hartford.
- Page 21—Continental by R. M. G., Inc.

# MANPOWER MEETINGS HIGHLIGHT WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURES

**P**UZZLED by conflicting stories concerning the War Manpower Commission's Manning Tables and Replacement Schedules, nearly 1,100 manufacturers and members of draft and appeal boards from all over Connecticut, attended four sectional manpower meetings as follows: Hotel Bond, Hartford, February 4; Hotel Taft, New Haven, February 5; Hotel Mohican, New London, February 11; and the Stratfield Hotel, Bridgeport, February 12. The meetings were called by invitation from President Alfred C. Fuller of the Association, at the suggestion of John F. Robinson, Director of State Selective Service. Mr. Robinson invited all members of draft and appeal boards while Mr. Fuller invited all board members in the Hartford and New Haven districts to attend the dinners preceding the meetings as the Association's guests. Lack of adequate facilities prevented the holding of dinner meetings in the New London and Bridgeport areas.

In his letter, seeking the cooperation of the Association in setting up the meetings, Mr. Robinson said, in part:

"The War Manpower Commission has now devised a manning table with a supplemental replacement schedule which will enable industry to solve some of its manpower problems. This situation is understood clearly by Mr. Joseph Smith, New England Director of the Manpower Commission and Lieut. Col. Roy C. Charron, Regional Representative of Major General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service.

"I have thought for some time that it would be feasible to have four district meetings on this subject, at which would be present members of local and appeal boards. The gentlemen above named will outline the program of the future and how the manning tables will affect industry.

"The meetings will be of the forum variety and will serve to bring about a close working agreement with all concerned. I shall be happy if members of the Manufacturers Association will avail themselves of the opportunity of being present when these meetings are held."

Acting as host at the Hartford and New Haven meetings, President Fuller outlined the purpose of the meetings before turning over the gavel to Selective Service Director John F. Robinson, who introduced the speakers and promoted the lively forum discussion which followed talks by Joseph Smith, New England Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, and Lieutenant Colonel Roy C. Charron,



**JOHN F. ROBINSON**

Regional Representative of Major General Lewis B. Hershey. In his opening remarks, Mr. Fuller said, in part:

"It is because of considerable misunderstanding of one of our most vital problems having to do with the proper allocation, training and replacement of manpower, and the need for absolute clarity about all its phases, that we are assembled here tonight.



**A. C. FULLER**

"We welcomed this opportunity of bringing together, in cooperation with Selective Service, and with the assistance of local chambers of commerce and manufacturers' associations, a large representation of draft board members and manufacturers from the Hartford, New Haven, New London and Bridgeport areas that they might learn more of each other's problems, and come to recognize, through hearing authorities on the subject and subsequent discussions, the importance of skilled treatment of the manpower problem if we are to exert our maximum war effort on the 'home front' . . .

"It is my honest conviction that you men of the draft and appeal boards are making one of the most patriotic contributions to our war effort that is being made by any group in the nation today. You have given freely of your spare time, night after night, week after week, and month after month, without recompense, except the knowledge that you are giving your best, as you see it, to a distasteful job that must be done if we would save this nation and the world for free men. And the worst feature of your jobs is that you are damned for doing your duty as you see it. I have strong admiration for your pluck and patriotism.

"Judging from a number of experiences had by some executives of our member companies, it appears that we of industry have not always done as much as we should toward enlightening you members of selective service boards about the importance of certain key jobs in our productive or office departments. For, hard pressed as you are for manpower by the armed forces, I believe the overwhelming majority of you men of the local selective service boards would not deliberately cripple the production of an important war plant."

Speaking at the Hartford meeting, Governor Raymond E. Baldwin said, in part:

"In Connecticut we are still able to support larger numbers of men in the armed services and supply them with equipment they need. We haven't been licked in the past and we are not going to be licked by any enemy or problem now."

Regional WMC Director Joseph Smith and Lieutenant Colonel Charron stressed at all four meetings the tremendous task that industry faces in producing more and more war goods while training new industrial recruits and upgrading others to replace several million men, now in industry, who will be called into the armed forces by the end of 1943. After citing statistics on the manpower needed and available for the United States, the New England and Connecticut areas, Mr. Smith said:

"I know it's a tough task—this giving up men for the armed forces and still maintaining production—but Yankee ingenuity never failed yet and I know it won't now."

He also urged the hiring of women, over-age men and handicapped workers as the only solution to filling depleted ranks of industry:

Evidencing his confidence in Yankee ingenuity, Colonel Charron said:

"We are going to meet this situation in New England. We are going to boost production of goods for war purposes and we are going to increase the flow of men into the armed services."

(Continued on page 23)



# NEWS FORUM

**JOHN WILLIAMS**, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., has been re-elected chairman of the Stamford Chamber of Commerce manufacturers' council. He is now starting his third term in that position.

Kermit Broune, Thomas Mason Co., has been elected council vice chairman to replace Ralph Cordiner, former Schick Inc. president, now connected with WPB in Washington, and Elliott Kingsbury has been re-elected secretary.

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**MEN OF DRAFT** age by the hundreds of thousands and in all parts of the country are reported to be seeking war work as a result of the War Manpower Commission's warning that beginning April 1 dependents will be no cause for deferment of those in certain non-essential industries.

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**APPROXIMATELY A THIRD** of the scrap gathered in the last six months of 1942 by industrial establishments in this state came from the Hartford Industrial Salvage District, according to Frank T. Johnson, industrial salvage manager for the district. He urges in a letter to industrial salvage committees not to relax their efforts.

Among chairmen of industrial salvage committees are Sidney E. Cornelius, secretary-manager, Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, for Hartford County; Walter C. Thompson, Torrington Com-

pany, Litchfield County; Charles E. Hill, executive secretary, American Thread Co., Windham County; Mrs. Regina Cotter, Middletown Chamber of Commerce, Middlesex County; David P. Mitchell, chairman, Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., Tolland County.

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**MORE THAN 800** workers in the Fairfield plant of United Aluminum Co. recently staged a short-lived, wild-cat strike over alleged grievances, settlement of which they said was being stalled by the company and the union. The so-called grievances involved reclassification of jobs which would bring pay increases running for 2 to 30 cents an hour.

The work stoppage lacked authorization of Local 24, Aluminum Workers of America, CIO, which has bargaining rights with the company. After three shifts in the trimming, core and foundry departments had staged a demonstration, the union was able to get the men to return to work pending a definite settlement of their claims.

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**A SPECIAL MEETING** of the Middlesex County Manufacturers Association was held recently for the purpose of hearing a discussion about a contemplated War Manpower Commission for that area. A record-breaking audience attended the meeting.

The outcome of the meeting was approval of a motion by Andrew A. Pierson, Cromwell, which read:

"Directors of the County Association should consider themselves a fact-finding committee to look into the matter of establishing an Area War Manpower Commission Committee in the County and report back with recommendations to the group at this meeting, within 10 days, if practicable." Mr. Ennis, State Director of USES and acting WMC director for Hartford and other areas without directors, was the principal speaker.

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**A REPORT ON WASHROOM** and locker-room facilities has been prepared by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The report, which contains a section on women's locker rooms and rest rooms, is drafted particularly for the company's group policyholders, but is available to any business executive requesting a copy on his own stationery.

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**OSCAR W. COOPER** Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, was elected chairman of the Fairfield County chapter of the American Society of Tool Engineers at a dinner-meeting held recently at the University Club, Hartford. He succeeds Thomas Fish of the Ready Tool Company.

Other officers elected included: A. S. Curry, Nash Engineering, South Norwalk, first vicechairman; Carl Christenson, Ready Tool, second vicechairman; Ernest Reany, O. K. Tool Company, Shelton, re-elected secretary.

## *The Hills of Montville*

. . . have more to offer American Industry, and to a people at war, than old trees, winding trails and stern rocks—suggestive as they are of enduring stability.

These hills provide shelter to a modern box factory and paper-board mill where unique packaging IDEAS originate, and from which finished Folding Paper Boxes go out to Industry and to the Nation to aid in their "total" efforts.

**ROBERTSON  
PAPER BOX COMPANY**  
MONTVILLE, CONN.  
NEW YORK OFFICE  
420 LEXINGTON  
AVENUE



Stephen Duguay, Stamford, and Joseph Bosko, Shelton, presented the 1943-44 slate. Raymond L. French, district manager of the WPB, was the speaker.

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**THEODORE H. BEARD**, vice-president, Dictaphone Corporation, Bridgeport, has been named Connecticut chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, according to Henry P. Kendall, New England chairman of the committee and president of Kendall Company, Boston.

Mr. Kendall said, "Mr. Beard will direct the organization, community by community, and company by company throughout Connecticut, of post-war planning committees which will aim at maintaining local employment at peak figures. With the aid of his fellow chairmen in other New England states, Mr. Beard will help CED in keeping Connecticut and New England out in front in the whole planning program."

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**PRESIDENT A. C. FULLER** of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association denounced Manpower Chairman Paul McNutt's recent job-freezing as "a bureaucratic order without legal sanction and not in the democratic principle." Mr. Fuller also commented that he did not believe it would improve the labor situation in critical areas.

He stressed the point that Connecticut war plants have turned in a whale of a job on government orders, and predicted that much of the slack would be taken up by women employees. Women make up 35% of the employment in state war factories now, as compared with a normal 15%, he added.

A New York Times editorial pointed out the significant fact that neither Mr. McNutt nor anyone else in Washington has specific authority to tell a boss whom he may employ or a worker where he may work. Chairman McNutt failed to mention penalties for infraction of his orders.

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**WILLIAM L. BARRETT**, 84, of Bristol, died at his home on February 9 following a short illness. He was born in Bethel, N. Y., January 28, 1859 and came to Bristol at the age of 21.

He has been prominent in Bristol manufacturing circles for many years.

In addition to his own business which he gave to his sons in 1931, he was interested in a number of other concerns. He was one of the founders of the former C. C. Garrigus Machine Company and one of the original stockholders of the C. J. Root Company.

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**CHARLES E. HART** was reelected president of the Chase Manufacturing Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders on February 2, 1943. Other officers elected were: Robert L. Coe, R. D. Ely and J. R. Van Brunt, vice presidents; J. H. Gilbert, treasurer; S. S. Jackson, secretary; Rodney Chase, E. H. Madison and C. K. Lenz, assistant secretaries; Louis J. Shuster and V. W. Heyden, assistant treasurers.

S. S. Jackson and W. C. Husted, factory manager of the Waterbury Mfg. Co. were elected to the board of directors. Re-elected were: Charles E. Hart, F. S. Chase, E. T. Stannard, C. T. Ulrich, Robert L. Coe, R. D. Ely, Rodney Chase, John Gilbert, F. A. Jackle and J. R. Van Brunt.

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**ROBERT M. KEENEY**, former Industrial Manager of Connecticut Light and Power, has been appointed Deputy Director to William K. Frank, Director of the General Industrial Equipment Division of the War Production Board.

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**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S** 100 billion dollar war budget proves that "we hold our freedom more valuable than our dollars", said Walter D. Fuller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of NAM, in an address before the Twentieth Century Club in Pittsburgh.

That represents spending at the rate of \$3,000 a second for war goods and Mr. Fuller pointed out that the speed of the swiftest airplane motor is only 2,800 revolutions a minute.

Mr. Fuller pointed out that in the post war era, the inventiveness of private enterprise must be given a chance to produce in abundance and variety once more. He stated that people are willing to have simplification and standardization of civilian goods as wartime measures but after the war they will expect freedom of choice from large varieties of articles.

He continued by saying that a boom is expected immediately following the war particularly in the rehabilitation

## INDUSTRIAL HORIZONS

New Ideas are churning today as never before.

Methods, materials, machinery are developing under the stress of war.

Adversity works to bring out reserves of power and strength which peace-time occupations never disturb.

Timidity and caution give way to boldness and energy as America's resources are tapped for all-out production.

No man can predict when America will triumph—but in the meantime hidden riches are being brought to the surface—our young men are being tried—our nation is being strengthened for the struggle in which we are engaged.

Startlingly new developments await the time when men once more turn to peace-time pursuits—in metallurgy—electronics—plastics—chemistry—engineering and every branch of industrial science.

We are passing through fire but great things lie ahead!



work that will necessarily follow. Mr. Fuller told his audience that one of the chief reasons for success of the British Eighth Army in smashing the Axis lines at Alamein in November was the arrival of large numbers of the American 105 mm howitzers which outshot anything the Germans had to offer.

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**ONE OF THE** most successful suggestion systems in the country is that of the Pullman Company whose director is Ezra S. Taylor. The Pullman Company recently published a booklet, "How To Conduct A Successful Employee Suggestion System." A copy of this interesting booklet, which summarizes Pullman's experience, will be sent to anyone interested upon application to Mr. Ezra S. Taylor, The Pullman Company, Chicago, Ill.

In the first sixteen months of its operation, the Pullman Company received 34,000 suggestions of which 3,700 ideas submitted by 1,700 individuals were adopted. Awards, ranging from a minimum of \$5 to a top of \$750, amounted to \$42,000.

The booklet tells in detail why the Pullman plan was so successful and suggests what to avoid in operating such a suggestion system.

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**THE ALL OUT** effort to produce war materials demands that workers must be steadily on their jobs to keep the wheels of industry turning.

Alexander M. Riskin, M.D., indus-

trial hygiene physician in the state department of health, reports this is the chief concern of the bureau of industrial hygiene. It is the function of this bureau to investigate occupational health hazards and to study and advise proper procedures to eliminate same.

Dr. Riskin emphasizes the need for quickly reporting illnesses so that immediate corrective steps may be taken. One day's preventable illness may mean the death, through the lack of supplies, of a brother, a husband or a son in the country's service.

Keeping workers healthy also depends upon feeding them properly and Dr. Riskin calls on all housewives to consider this problem seriously.

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**THE UNITED OFFICE** and Professional Workers of America, CIO, has been certified as the bargaining agent for the majority of the 18,000 industrial insurance agents employed by the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The certification was made as the result of a card check conducted by the American Arbitration Association. It was attested by Professor W. B. Cornell of New York University, member of the AAA's National Panel of Arbitrators.

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**SECRETARY OF LABOR** Perkins has certified to the War Labor Board a dispute between the New Haven Clock Company and 1,500 C. I. O. United Clock Workers. The dispute involves contract negotiations.

**THE HARTFORD COURANT** recently carried a story by Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Association in which he discussed the impact of the war upon distributors.

Mr. Fuller clearly presented the problems posed to the distributor of peace time goods under war conditions and of the post-war situation which they will face. He brought out the fact that outlet distribution points must be preserved and if peace time goods cannot be sold then a form of cooperative effort, with the possible help of the government, should be instituted to avoid financial collapse or severe weakening of essential outlets.

He pointed out that the first and most vital interest of the nation was to prosecute the war successfully but that some consideration should be given to the needs and requirements of business men who will be vitally needed in the post-war period.

★ ★ ★

**SCOVILL MANUFACTURING** is planning a new casting shop. Allan C. Curtiss, assistant to President John H. Goss, said that he did not know when the construction work would start.

The proposed new plant would supplement existing facilities which were enlarged last year when Scovill completed a million dollar addition to the casting plant.

★ ★ ★

**THE UTILIZATION** of handicapped persons is one of the pleasing developments of the present war. Per-



**COMMITTEE WHICH PLANNED** for the recent War Production Conference held at the Hotel Bond, Hartford, and which is continuing to assist manufacturers in the four northern counties of Connecticut with tooling and methods problems relating to war production: seated, left to right, Kenneth Thomas, K. P. Gregg, Forrest F. Lange, Lester C. Smith, E. S. Marks, C. C. Stevens, Harry E. Harris, R. D. Keller. Standing, left to right, A. G. Smith, R. W. Goslee, Arthur B. Conrad, P. M. Christensen, L. H. Knapp, E. M. Weaver, Lt. Com. R. S. DeMott, U.S.N., R. G. Kenneson, A. H. d'Arcambal, Ernest Bancroft. Absent when picture was taken: L. M. Bingham of the MAC staff.

sons who have never been able to get paid employment, some of whom never anticipated earning a living, have been taken into war plants, assigned important tasks and trained to a high proficiency.

The record shows that some factories have given this subject more attention than others. At any rate, the more the field has been probed, the greater is the number of skills that have been found. Persons deprived of one sense are quite likely to have others more acutely developed. The blind can hear better than normal persons and have a more delicate and accurate sense of touch. The deaf have unexpected capabilities.

It is gratifying to know that these discoveries are being made and that the services of handicapped persons are being more widely utilized.

★ ★ ★

**THE CHARLES PARKER COMPANY** and the Bradley and Hubbard Division, Meriden, have published a unique booklet depicting the history of the firm from its inception in 1832 to the present time.

From a tiny one story building, whose power plant consisted of a blind horse hitched to a pole sweep, to a modern plant covering seven acres is the saga of one of Connecticut's leading manufacturing concerns.

Among the interesting illustrations is a wood cut of a coffee mill, the patent for which was issued in 1833 and signed by Andrew Jackson. This coffee mill together with spice mills, corn mills, sewing machines and the Parker Pioneer Gun and other products manufactured by the company went westward with the pioneers who settled America.

After more than a century of service and leadership in its field, the Charles Parker Company and the Bradley and Hubbard Division march hand in hand today with fellow manufacturers in writing a new and brilliant chapter of American industrial history.

Wilbur F. Parker is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Charles S. Parker is the President.

★ ★ ★

**CAPTAIN NELSON W. PICKERING, USNR**, has been ordered to report for active duty in the United States Navy on February 1, and accordingly has resigned as President of Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., of



**NELSON W. PICKERING**

Ansonia, Connecticut and Buffalo, New York. Captain Pickering has been assigned to duty as Commander of U. S. Navy Section Base at New London and commander of local defense forces in that area. After his graduation from the United States Naval Academy in 1908, Captain Pickering served for fifteen years in the Navy.

In 1919 he resigned from the Navy and started work in the Roll Department of Farrel Foundry & Machine Company, becoming, successively, assistant manager and manager of that department. In February, 1930, he was elected President of Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., with executive direction of the company's three plants at Ansonia and Derby, Connecticut, and Buffalo, New York.

After coming to Ansonia, Captain Pickering took an active interest in the industrial and civic life of the community.

He has been active in trade associations, having served two terms as president of the National Metal Trades Association, also as vice-president and director and on committees of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut.

★ ★ ★

**UPON THE INVITATION** of General Somervell, Chief, Services of Supply, President Alfred C. Fuller has recently accepted membership on the new Purchase Policy Advisory Committee organized in the War Department.

The committee, which met for the first time early in February, was created to assist the Army's Purchase Division by developing policies and procedures for the placing of supplies and equipment orders and to keep a constant

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check on procurement operations to see that orders are placed properly and efficiently. It is expected that the committee will meet twice each month in Washington for a full day's session. As one War Department spokesman described the committee's functions, "We want and need the point of view of the business man in doing business with business men."

Among the eleven civilian executives serving on the committee with Mr. Fuller are: John U. Barr, Federal Fibre Mills, New Orleans; C. U. Bay, A. M. Kidder and Company, New York; Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, director of research, Graduate School of Business

Administration, Harvard; Huntington B. Crouse, Crouse-Hinds Corporation, Syracuse; and W. B. Foster, Pressed and Welded Steel Products Company, Brooklyn.

★ ★ ★

**OUT OF A TOTAL** of 36 female employees now working at the A. M. Starr Net Company, 11 are grandmothers, or a total of slightly over 30%. Commenting on the quality of their work an official of the company stated: "We think we can honestly say that these eleven grandmothers are almost without exception among our

more satisfactory employees." The same official suggested that such facts may "show that there is an employee reserve among grandmothers which has not yet been tapped."

★ ★ ★

**THE BIGELOW COMPANY**, manufacturers of water tube and fire tube steam boilers has recently been added to the list of "Minute Men" flag winners, having enrolled more than 90% of the company's workers as regular purchasers of United States War Bonds.

# TRANSPORTATION

By N. W. FORD, *Traffic Manager*

**Congressional Inquiry into Rate Making Methods:**—Senator Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, proposes to introduce a bill providing for Congressional investigation into the methods employed by railroads and motor carriers in fixing rates. This legislation is the outgrowth of an investigation by the Department of Justice into the rate-fixing practices of tariff associations, rate bureaus, etc. The Justice Department suspended its inquiry at the request of O.D.T. and the War and Navy Departments.

★ ★ ★

**Luxury Type Cars to be Converted:**—According to the Office of Defense Transportation, nearly 800 railroad lounge, club, observation and parlor or chair cars have been converted, or are scheduled for conversion, by the railroads and the Pullman Company into coaches and three-tier troop sleeping cars. Because of wartime restrictions on critical materials, it is impossible for the railroads to build or buy new passenger cars. As Pullman-type cars accommodate relatively few passengers, their conversion into coaches or troop sleepers will stretch existing equipment to meet unprecedented military and civilian demands for passenger service. According to estimates made by the railroads, con-

version now completed or in progress will add 35,000 seats and a large number of sleeping accommodations to the passenger-carrying capacity of the railroads.

★ ★ ★

**Routing of Transcontinental Traffic:**—Service Order No. 99 was issued on February 3 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to become effective immediately. This covers the appointment of W. F. Kirk of Chicago as the Commission's agent to divert or re-route transcontinental carload freight over the line of any railroad whenever he feels such action is necessary to relieve congestion, regardless of the routing shown on the bill of lading designated by either the shipper or the carrier. Diversion is to be made by Agent Kirk either at the point of origin or as soon as possible after the shipment has left the point of origin.

★ ★ ★

**General Transportation Order T-1 Issued by W.P.B.:**—The War Production Board has issued General Transportation Order T-1, which is designed to eliminate excessive hauling and transportation of less essential materials. Although it relates only to steel tank cars and steel tank trucks, it sets up the framework by which any type of shipment can be regulated as

the need arises. This is the first of a new series of orders covering transportation.

★ ★ ★

**Country Divided into Nine Transportation Zones:**—Announcement has been made by the Chief of Transportation of the War Department that its field organization has been divided into nine transportation zones. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are included in Zone 1 with Col. Marcel Garsaud as the Zone Transportation Commander. Communications should be addressed to: Zone Transportation Officer, U. S. Army 1st Zone, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Zone Transportation Officer is the field representative of the War Department's Chief of Transportation, exercising general supervision over all transportation matters within his zone not included within the authority and responsibility of defense commands, service commands, port commands or installations not under command of the Chief of Transportation. He is in a position to assist and counsel on all transportation matters pertaining to the transportation corps as all divisions including Rail, Highway, Traffic Control, Transit Storage and Supply are represented in each of the nine zones.



# ON THE HOME FRONT

**A NEW SQUEEZE** is about to start for men of draft age arising from the need to find 3,600,000 additional workers for war industries and 4,200,000 additional men for the armed forces.

With the supply of available men dwindling, all physically fit single men, 18 to 38 years of age and not classified as "necessary men" will soon be in military service. Married men are already being drafted. Great numbers of families will be broken up and many workers will be forced to seek jobs in new localities while employers face increasingly severe manpower problems.

Beginning April 1, all men of military age, 18 to 38, either will begin leaving jobs classed as "non-essential" for work in industries classified as "essential to the war effort" or lose the right to claim deferment from military service. This new policy of "work or fight" applies to married men with children and dependency ceases to be a basis for deferment. The job a person holds becomes the determining factor.

The employer must ascertain whether his activity is one that is classed as non-deferable and if so he must use employees out of the draft ages or women. Most married men without children will be called in 1943 unless deferred for occupational reasons or can prove that induction or change of job will work "undue hardship" upon their families.

Married men with children may be forced to obtain work in essential industries or face a call to the armed forces. Only one in six in this category face this possibility if past standards apply. The purpose of these draft regulations is to drive men with children into jobs essential to the war effort.

Men working at non-essential jobs in essential industries face the call to service unless they transfer to essential jobs. Men aged 38 to 44, who were subject to the draft not so long ago, can still be drafted if regulations are changed. However at present these men are free to work in non-essential jobs.

The non-deferrable men will be expected generally to seek jobs through the United States Employment Service, which knows of demands for men with particular skills. The worker is free to choose among jobs for which he is qualified but may have to go to work at a wage lower than his present one. If he can find a job in another city, he may not be encouraged to take it if that city is already crowded. The new draft rules do not contemplate broad shifting of workers from city to city.

As a result of this, cities with little or no industry, such as Washington, will tend to provide a larger proportion of men for the armed forces than industrial cities, such as Detroit, where

occupations classed as essential are relatively large.

Use of pressure afforded by this machinery, plus the appeal to women workers, should provide military services and war industries with the nearly 8,000,000 men they need in 1943.

★ ★ ★

**FOLLOWING MANPOWER CHIEF** Paul V. McNutt's warning to non-essential workers to prepare to enter war work or shoulder a gun, William G. Ennis, United States Employment Service Director, urged workers not to leave their present jobs until war work had been definitely secured. He advised workers to register immediately with the United States Employment Service for war work but stated that wholesale resignations at this time would complicate the situation and create unnecessary unemployment and chaos among both essential and non-essential industries.

Mr. McNutt's directive and Governor Baldwin's plea for women to register for war work with the USES brought many new applicants for war work to USES offices.

Sidney E. Cornelius, executive secretary of the Hartford County Manufacturers Association, stated that the need for workers in local war industries is great and saw the order as a means of filling industrial labor needs.

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**WAR WORKERS** in at least 32 areas in the nation, including four in Connecticut, appear likely to be frozen to their jobs for the duration—barring the draft for military service. (Association members see detailed explanation in General Bulletin No. 976, dated February 9, 1943.)

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has ordered a system of labor priorities set up where labor shortages are acute. The order is the most important he has issued to combat labor shortages and turnover.

Another problem facing the administration is the question of wage raise demands by a quarter million railroad workers and thousands of soft coal miners. The granting of a \$2 a day wage increase demanded by the soft coal miners might imperil the so-called Little Steel formula. One leak in the dam might start a whole flood of demands from other workers whose wages now conform to the formula.

The position of the mine workers and the railroad brotherhoods is that the Little Steel formula is outmoded because of the rise in living costs.

Alfred C. Fuller, president of the MAC, takes issue with Mr. McNutt over the labor situation in this state saying that there is no evidence to support McNutt's contention that a labor crisis exists here at this time.

★ ★ ★

**PRATT & WHITNEY** Division of United Aircraft has drafted the lowly banana box of the Central American fruit trade to conserve steel for war production. It has developed wooden trays as substitutes for steel trays. The wooden trays are lighter for women to handle, easier to clean and have proved durable in use.

The new trays have metal bound wooden sides and ends with metal buttons which allow them to be stacked without slipping. Hinged metal handles and wooden or corrugated cardboard partitions complete the design. P & W Aircraft engineers have also developed wooden containers for use in shipping parts.

★ ★ ★

**IN A LETTER** sent to manufacturers through Regina S. Cotter, executive director of county industrial salvage committees, Frank T. Johnson, indus-

trial salvage manager for the Hartford district, reports that Connecticut fell 37,048 tons short of its quota in metal scrap for the six months period ending December 31, 1942.

He stated that while no steel furnaces were idle at the present time because of the lack of scrap, the scrap steel pile is dwindling and will last but a few weeks. With much of our production going overseas, where the resultant scrap is not available, greater quantities are going to be needed in 1943.

★ ★ ★

**E. G. GABRIELSON**, chairman, employes' war savings bond committee, Bristol Co., announced that the total of bonds purchased by employes in the past year is 11,065. This represents an average of one bond sold every 13 minutes of the working day, six days a week for the entire year.

During January 98.4 percent of Bristol employes participated in the allotment plan, says Mr. Gabrielson. An over-all allotment percentage of better than 10 percent has been maintained since October, 1942.

★ ★ ★

**WAR INDUSTRIES** in Hartford County are losing an average of 335,000 manhours weekly because of absenteeism alone, says Sidney E. Cornelius, secretary-manager, Manufacturers Association of Hartford County.

These figures represent a 6.2 percent over-all manhour loss and are based on a recent survey of 81 leading war plants in the county, according to Mr. Cornelius. The percentage of loss through absenteeism in some plants runs as high as 16 percent, he says, with the majority, however, in the 5 to 8 percent class.



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# AN ENVIABLE SAFETY RECORD

By FRANCIS S. MURPHY, General Manager, The Hartford Times

**E**Mployees of *The Hartford Times* have proven that lost time accidents can be greatly reduced and even eliminated over long periods of time by a concerted, continual effort to eliminate accident hazards as they are detected.

We organized a Safety Council in our plant eleven years ago at a time when the frequency of accidents ran as high as 12 to 16 per month.

The success of the effort of this Council is proven in the fact that during a three year period from 1936 to 1938 not a single lost time accident occurred and the record of "no lost time accidents" in the various departments as of December 14, 1942 is as follows:

Business Office	1,414 days
Composing Room	404 days
Editorial Room	637 days
Engraving Room	4,110 days
Jop Department	4,110 days
Mailing Room	3,843 days
Press Room	557 days
Stereo Room	2,643 days

It was our conviction that something should and could be done to reduce the alarming frequency of accidents. A Council was made up of heads of departments and Mr. E. H. Casavant, representing the Aetna Casualty Company, was brought into the conference with us. Monthly meetings have been held ever since and these have been attended by Mr. Casavant. His advice and suggestions have been invaluable.

Our campaign was put on primarily for humanitarian reasons to benefit employees. A survey of what has been done since then shows that the objective has been accomplished and much more. The safety program wrought a far-reaching change in the organization. Previously it had been the policy, as accidents occurred, to take measures to correct conditions. But there was lacking a comprehensive study of safety measures throughout the mechanical and office department of the plant.

The Council studied the layout of the plant, eliminated hazards, installed better guards on machines, illuminated dark stairways, painted dark steps white, repaired equipment and took drastic action where an accident risk



FRANCIS S. MURPHY

appeared. In fact, safety consciousness increased to a degree where it wasn't unusual to see one employee calling down another for carelessness in running a saw or other piece of equipment that might cause injury.

At each Safety Council meeting a report on conditions revealed by a plant inspection is read by an inspector-employee. The inspector-employee is changed monthly to furnish a fresh viewpoint on safety conditions. One month he may be the editor, the next month the office boy. His report is read, commented upon, and each item is discussed to determine whether it constitutes a hazard. If it is pronounced a hazard, the head of the department involved is instructed to remove it. Also at each meeting the subjects of past discussions are reviewed, to insure that no pending questions are allowed to slide. The Council's monthly Safety Bulletin is distributed and read by all employees. An accident is investigated immediately by a small committee, and fully discussed at the next Council meeting. The Council also carries on planned education in safety, each month seeing a different accident angle being featured among employees, such as falls, materials, clothes and equipment.

Interest in safety spread from the executives on the Council to the rank and file of employees. The education also resulted in the placing of suggestion boxes throughout the plant, in which any employee may drop a suggestion for greater safety. Cash prizes

are given for the best practical suggestions each month.

In addition to eliminating suffering by reduction of accidents, The "Times" finds that this safety education has gone forward to the accompaniment of a steady reduction in its compensation insurance policy rates in the face of increased man-hour exposure. Our exposure is now 780,000 man-hours a year, an increase of 26% since 1931 when the program was launched. Employees now number about 400, including those in the broadcasting division.

The management of a plant cannot delegate its interest to others. It must maintain a keen interest in the continual effort to keep the personnel of the entire plant safety conscious. In these days when manpower is so vital in building up the war power, it seems almost criminal to allow hazards to exist anywhere for the want of intelligent efforts toward elimination.

## ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARDS

(Continued from page 7)

### Henry G. Thompson & Son Co.

Commenting on the significance of the "E" at ceremonies which marked the giving of the flag and pins to Henry G. Thompson & Son Co., New Haven saw manufacturers, Governor Baldwin stated that only 1.5% of the concerns in the country, eligible for the award, had won it.

Commander S. J. Singer, U. S. N. R. presented the flag and spoke at length of the capacity of the American people in combating the "German realities of infantry, cavalry and artillery" because the brave men in the battle-line "have what it takes—guts and spirit and unswerving devotion to duty. And you here on the production line, you men and women of the Henry G. Thompson Company who have earned the high honor of the Army-Navy 'E', also have what it takes," the commander said in speaking of the conversions of machinery and the regular work of the employees.

After the presentation of the flag had been made by Commander Singer,

Daniel Northrup, president of the Henry G. Thompson and Son Company, accepted the award by expressing the justified pride of the employees and by telling of their industriousness.

"Back in 1939 when England was deprived of her supply of band saws—and tanks and planes and guns just cannot even be started without the use of band saws—the Thompson organization responded to the urgent appeal for these saws by tremendously increasing their production almost overnight," Mr. Northrup said. "With three shifts and sometimes four, production increased to such a degree that every 20 days our volume equalled the production for the entire year 1938. During all this period, our factory was closed only eight days—Thanksgiving and Christmas in each year."

Major Alvin E. Foss, Service Command, Security District No. 7, presented token "E" pins. Others who spoke included Major Ranulf Compton, 3rd District Congressman; Mayor John W. Murphy of New Haven and Judge Carroll C. Hincks who presided as master of ceremonies.

#### Whitney-Blake Company

Another recent recipient of the "E" is The Whitney-Blake Company, New Haven manufacturers of telephone and sound amplification wires, cords and cord sets. Over 1,400 workers, friends, state, city and town officials witnessed the ceremonies held January 9. Senator C. Raymond Brock was master of ceremonies and pointed out in his opening remarks that the "E" is given only "when good regulations are shown to have existed between management and labor, when it is shown that the company is capable of meeting its war schedule, and when it is shown that new and more efficient methods of production are studied and utilized in the war effort." Governor Baldwin and Mayor Murphy were other prominent civilian speakers.

The presentation of the Army-Navy award was made by Major Kenneth D. Johnson of the U. S. Army Signal Corps to Frank Swayze, president of the Whitney-Blake Co. Major Johnson in his presentation address praised workers and officials of the company for attaining a record which warranted receipt of the award.

The "E" insignia was presented to employee representatives by Lieut. John D. Lodge, U. S. N. R., who in his remarks, called upon workers for an even greater effort to increase production.

## "RES JUDICATA"

### CLOSED SHOP HELD INVALID

—In one of the most unusual decisions rendered in the past few years, a Florida Circuit Court ruled in the case of Florida vs. Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company that a closed shop contract with a union was ultra vires the corporation, and therefore such contract provision was subject to a prohibitive mandatory injunction.

This constitutes one method by which the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, which sanctions such a contract, may be avoided.

The decision apparently was based on the theory that the company and the union had entered into a conspiracy and that the contract was brought about by unlawful means in view of the present war emergency. In other words, under the circumstances, this contract was contrary to public policy and the court did admit that some closed shop provisions would be legal.

and a decrease in benefits paid of approximately \$26,000,000. Thus, over an eighteen-week period, there would be a saving of \$33,000,000 which would have a large effect in retarding any threat of insolvency.

The Association has also sponsored legislation to protect corporations from the present provisions of the state corporation tax law which do not make any allowance for refunds. Such a right to claim refunds within a period of time seems highly desirable from the standpoint of the effects of renegotiation. This is particularly true in the absence of any state policy which at this time has not been formulated in contrast to the policy of the Internal Revenue Department to allow amounts recovered as excessive profits to be deducted from the gross income for income tax purposes.

★ ★ ★

**WAGE STABILIZATION**—The present operation of the wage stabilization program has resulted in a very serious impediment to the betterment of employer-employee relations. This has been due to the failure of the War Labor Board to provide for any decentralization in respect to the authority over the granting of voluntary wage adjustments. Due to the fact that the sole authority to give approval to such adjustments is attempting to handle cases from all over New England, this has resulted in a very serious administrative bottleneck. At the present time the average time lag between the date of application and approval or rejection is between four and six weeks.

★ ★ ★

### ANOTHER INFLATIONARY

**THREAT**—At the present time the average amount either deducted or taken away from the wage earner's pay envelope approximates 35%, produced by the 6% normal, 13% surtax, 5% victory tax, 1% old age tax and 10% deducted for bonds. If the administration adopts some modified version of the Ruml Plan with a consequent increase in the withholding tax, it is quite probable that the above amount might rise to 45% or 50%. With this development, there is no question but that the "Little Steel" formula will be raised to as high as 25%.



## MANPOWER

(Continued from page 13)

Colonel Charron, Regional WMC Director Smith and State Selective Service Director Robinson emphasized the need for companies having 100 or more employees and 75% or more war work to make up Manning Tables and Replacement Schedules (more properly called withdrawal schedules) if they would discover the best solution to their production and manpower problems. The Replacement Schedule, it was pointed out, is a contract between State Selective Service and any given company whereby the former offers its assistance in deferring certain key men in return for a list of men who may be withdrawn from that company at certain specified times for allocation to the armed forces.

It was also explained that all companies in the war effort who had less than 100 employees or 75% volume of war work should prepare a Replacement Schedule and present it as soon as possible to State Selective Service for approval and assignment of an acceptance number. Once an acceptance number is assigned to a company it should have a rubber stamp made including this number and other wording prescribed by Selective Service, which would be used to stamp the back of new deferment forms (42A) to be filed with local draft boards. On seeing the official stamp with acceptance number and date of withdrawal on deferment forms, local boards are expected to withhold induction until the time mentioned as agreed upon by State Selective Service. Should the local board fail to respect the contract, State Selective Service is committed to appeal the case to the highest authority, upon request of the affected company.

Among the many questions asked of the panel including the chief speakers and Major William P. Averill, Chief Manpower Division, Selective Service, Major Vernon E. Morehouse, Classification Section, Selective Service, Lieutenant William P. Pape, Coordinator, Classified Section, and Lieutenant Colonel George R. Sturges, Executive Officer and Deputy Director Selective Service, were

Q. Who is eligible for Manning Tables and Replacement Schedules? (Answered in previous paragraph.)

Q. What percentage of my help must I give up each month if I sign up for Manning Tables or submit a Replacement Schedule?

A. There is no definite percentage. It varies in every case depending upon the relative need for the product and ability of the company to fulfill its production commitments after giving up the maximum number to the armed forces. Company gets better "break" by use of Replacement Schedule.

Q. How about protection for new hirings under Replacement Schedule?

A. There can be no amendments to Replacement Schedule for six months after acceptance. New hirings can only be protected by filing regular deferment forms until they can be tied in to the second replacement schedule at the end of any six months' period.

Q. What is a married man under draft law?

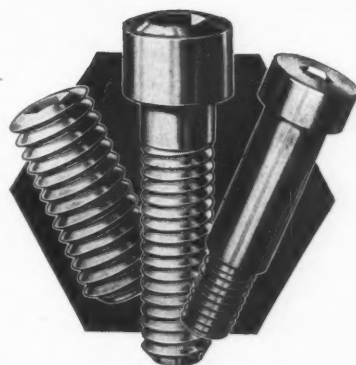
A. Within the meaning of the Selective Service Act a married man is one who was married prior to September 16, 1940 or before his induction could be considered imminent.

Due to the absence of President Fuller in Washington, Edward Ingraham, Vice President of the Association, presided at the New London meeting and Alpheus Winter, Executive Vice President of the Bridgeport Manufacturers Association, at the Bridgeport meeting.

Commenting on the effectiveness of the meetings, State Director Robinson wrote Mr. Fuller on February 18 as follows:

"I want to thank you and the Manufacturers Association for the part that you played in making the four regional meetings the success that they were. Mr. Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, and Lt. Col. Roy C. Charron, Regional Field Officer, were deeply pleased with the results.

"I feel certain that these meetings will bring about a better cooperation and understanding between industry and the Selective Service System, and I know they would not have been as successful as they were, if it had not been for your whole-hearted cooperation."



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Production-gains have *all* been scored by improved manufacturing processes; not in a single case by cheapening the product.

Step-by-step inspection standards have been *more* intensively applied, not less. So that everything "Allens" have had they have **NOW**. And every quality that's won your preference will continue to *hold it*.

Order only through your local Allen Distributor—the man who gets you the goods to the **LIMIT** of the supply!

**THE ALLEN MFG. COMPANY**  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.



# EXPORT NEWS

By W. ADAM JOHNSON, *Manager, Foreign Trade Dept., and Manager, Hartford Cooperative Office, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

RECENTLY in reporting on the Lend-Lease Administration to the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Deputy Administrator Phillip Young gave the following figures which clearly indicate to exporters the importance of the policies being followed by this Administration.

In discussing the effect of Lend-Lease on commercial trade, he brought out, that for 9 months of 1942, excluding military goods, Lend-Lease exports amounted to 50% of total exports. For India, Lend-Lease accounted for 61% of total exports; United Kingdom 91%; British Africa 31%, Australia and New Zealand 63%; Russia 68%; China 60% and British West Indies and Canada 2%.

By commodities, Lend-Lease accounted for 79% of the exports of food stuffs and agricultural products; 40% of machinery and tools; 54% of iron and steel products; 40% of fuel; 62% of non-ferrous metals; 25% of miscellaneous lines and 25% of all other categories.

Mr. Young brought out that in 1942 compared with 1937 there were losses in the exportation to the United Kingdom of leathers, grains, canned fruits, electric motors, textiles, sewing machines, typewriters and other lines in comparison to 1937 even though Lend-Lease was either not in those fields or only to a normal extent. However, the following important lines were in a better position in 1942 on exports to the United Kingdom than in 1937: Wood Veneers, Castings and Forgings, Tubular Steel Products, Tools, Diesel Engines, Machine Tools, Motorcycles.

Mr. Young did, however, make several reassuring statements to the Association. They were "Lend-Lease believes that the national interest calls for the maintenance of private trade channels; Lend-Lease is attempting to adjust its operations so as to cause as

little damage to export trade as possible; as a first step trade names and brands are being permitted in Lend-Lease requisitions.

It is sincerely hoped that the indicated policies will continue to be in effect.

★ ★ ★

THE FOLLOWING article was prepared by Edgar H. Long, forty years an exporter and a member of the Association's Foreign Trade Committee. For those who are harassed by the handicaps imposed on foreign trade, he counsels sound thinking, planning and hope for the "tomorrow".

Today, many exporters are in a similar position to the captain of a vessel on her beam-ends, not knowing whether she is going to founder and wondering if the heroic action of the entire crew will ultimately save the ship.

The bad weather elements, certificates of necessity, export licenses, priorities, lack of shipping and more often than not, lack of goods, have already thrown many an export department on its beam-ends, and to right it, much patience, constructive planning and conscientious work will be necessary.

Steering a ship under sail is a fine art, requiring a trained yet indescribable sense, which in the skilled exponent becomes an instinct. And the bigger the ship, the more difficult she is to steer as a general rule. So with export, especially in these war times, when good helmsmanship is a vital necessity.

Today, many an exporter has no goods due to lack of materials or to Government demand. While we all know that it is unprofitable to sail a vessel in ballast, yet, if the ultimate result is a cargo, then it would be the height of folly to send the vessel to the shipbreaker.

Instead of feeling "sunk" by our many besetting handicaps, exporters can maintain a mood of hope and faith. Everybody admits that things are bad, but fear is not broadcast from the housetops. These are times for courage, hard thinking and enthusiasm, especially the latter, which is the driving force in all business progress.

The regular writing of letters and forwarding by airmail to friends abroad, letters of simplicity, dignity, disarming frankness and geniality, will greatly enhance GOOD-WILL and pay dividends.

Business men and good management represent the ultimate strength of the United States of America. We can all be men of fighting blood if we will, men who regard difficulties as challenges to ability. We are all endowed with "heart, brawn and muscle," with which to build in the future a better export edifice than ever we built before—yes, even though we have to wade right in and build it from the ruins.

After all, the best thing in life is the fact that it has a "tomorrow"—new chances, new opportunities, new hopes.

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ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Foreign Trade Committee, President Fuller of the Association addressed the following letter to the members of the House Sub-Committee on Commerce Appropriations, and to the Connecticut delegation in Washington. Many similar letters have been written top executives throughout the state opposing the discontinuance of the regional offices of the Department of Commerce.

"The manufacturers of Connecticut are very much disturbed as a result of the action taken by the Budget Committee in deleting from the proposed 1943-1944 budget, funds necessary to continue the regional offices of the Department of Commerce. Businessmen have come to regard these offices as a federal government local contact where it is possible to obtain personal service by trained personnel.

"The regional offices have been particularly helpful during these confused times with their many attending regulations. The regional offices have been particularly helpful in acting as a liaison between all the new agencies and the businessman who is familiar with the personnel of the Department of Commerce. If these offices are discontinued, he will not know to whom

he may turn for an overall picture of one department's relation with another or where he may obtain information concerning the many conflicting regulations.

"The regional offices have been helpful to Connecticut industry in supplying information on: the blacklist, export control, tariffs, reciprocal trade agreements, the freezing of foreign foreign assets, import order M-63, import and export quotas in effect abroad, sales and credit information concerning agents overseas, and many other services.

"These offices are sorely needed now, but in the period of readjustment that will follow the cessation of hostilities, they will be all the more important in developing world trade for American industry.

"This Association represents practically every manufacturer in the State, both large and small. The names of many companies in Connecticut are known throughout the world. On behalf of Connecticut industry we sincerely urge you to insert into the budget a fund sufficient to carry on the excellent work being done by the Department of Commerce through its regional offices."

## RELIEF FROM EXCESSIVE TAXATION

(Continued from page 5)

coincide at all with the base period. Another example is the building industry.

Frequently industries, particularly the textile industry, do not go in regular cycles at all but have intermittent peaks due to fashion or other accidental combinations of events. Another example of such an industry is the canning industry where profit depends not only in the price of canned foods and the demand for the same, but also on whether or not the climate was favorable for the production of a large amount of goods to be canned in a given year.

Suppose a business supplied a resort area and public taste during the years 1936-1939 ran away from that area to some other area, but later swung back, the readjustment will be permitted.

If during 1936-1939, or immediately before that time, your business

changed its character, or if before January, 1940, it was committed to a course of conduct (evidenced by contract, expenditure of funds, etc.) which resulted in a change of business, then you may be permitted to shift back the change and reconstruct your income as if the shift had been made at an earlier time. For instance, an organization which until 1934 manufactured one type of textile, or sold one kind of tractor, and then shifted to another kind of textile, or another kind of tractor, but due to usual problems in creating a market, did not realize normal earnings on the new product until 1938, then it would be permitted to push forward, hypothetically, the income of this new business by two years so that normal profits would have begun not in 1938 but in 1936. Thus the average reconstructed base period earnings would be good for the entire period from 1936-1939, rather than just for the last two years.

The term "change" is defined as including differences in the operation or management of business, of products or services, in its production or operation capacity, or the ratio of non-borrowed capital to total capital, or the acquisition before January 1, 1940 of all or part of the assets of a competitor with the result of diminished competition. Other examples discussed by the Senate were a change in sales and production policies begun under a new management which were not reflected in the company's earnings until 1939. Also, a company which in 1936 shifted its coal mining operations from a system of handloading, under which it lost money, to mechanized loading. Also, a concern which in 1938 shifted its marketing methods from door to door sales, to dealing directly with retailers.

Remember the change must have either occurred before January 1, 1940, or you must have been committed to it.

For example, if a concern contracted for the erection of a new factory in 1939 but the factory was not completed until 1941, then the change will be treated as having in fact, occurred prior to January 1, 1940.

In general, if during the years 1936-1939 your business was adversely affected by any cause which meant that these years did not represent a fair and normal standard of your earnings, relief is available.

For instance, if you commenced during those years a new field of ac-

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tivity requiring a long time for the preparation of your product for marketing, and if you had no inventory on hand or available, you would have no sales on which to measure normal actual profits, but you would be permitted to show what your sales would have been had you commenced earlier, and had your stock of merchandise been available. An example given by Congress was a taxpayer organized in 1935 to distill whiskey who could not age its whiskey and sell it until towards the end of the base period.

## Relief for Corporations Organized after January 1, 1940

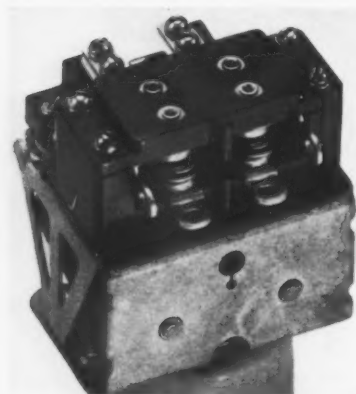
If you are in a business where intangible capital which the law does not permit, for technical reasons, to enter into your actual invested capital, or if you are in a business where little or no capital is necessary, it is obviously unfair to tax you on the basis of this invested capital. Yet, as the law stands, apart from provisions such as these, the invested capital is the measure of your tax if you organized after January 1, 1940. Under such circumstances, relief will be available.

For instance, if a concern buys and sells practically on a consignment basis,



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or in fact does a brokerage business, but cannot qualify as a Personal Service Corporation because it has a large staff of assistants, or because it has stockholders holding more than 30% of its stock who do not engage in the business, then relief will be given.

If a concern started in business in 1940 and depended largely on business contacts and good will, and lost money for two years, but then last year started doing very well, it would be permitted instead of being limited to invested capital, to reconstruct what its earnings would have been in 1936-1939 had its same business, same con-

tacts, and good will been in operation during that period of time.

Or, suppose your concern has very small invested capital because it leases rather than owns a large plant. Invested capital would bear no real relationship to earnings and Congress has recognized that under those circumstances to take away most of the profits over a fair return on the small proportion of capital used would be unfair and it permits a reconstruction.

## Time is of the Essence

If you need to reconstruct your credit, as indicated, for the years 1940 and 1941, you must make application for this relief within six months after the passage of the 1942 Revenue Act, that is, by April 21, 1943. It is very important to do this for two reasons. If you had large excess profits in 1940 and 1941, you should apply for available relief in order to remedy your unfair tax situation. If you had small earnings or losses in those years, it still is very important that you build up your base because if you have a larger base, your concern gets a larger credit, and even if your earnings were less than this credit, the deficit between earnings and the credit can be carried over.

For example, if a concern made an average of \$100,000 for the period from 1936-1941, and then made \$200,000 in 1942, then, if you can build up the base for 1936-1939 to \$150,000 or more, this will mean that in 1940 and 1941 you did not make as much money as you were entitled to make on this

reconstructed credit and the difference in 1941 can be carried over to 1942 and credited against it. However, this opportunity will be lost if not taken before April 21st of this year.

Another reason why prompt action should be taken is that if you claim relief, at the time you file your return on March 15th, you can hold back 33% of the amount of tax represented by your claim for relief, with the other 67% being held in suspense, pending the determination of your rights. Whereas, if you make it at a later time, after you have filed your return, you must pay the whole tax with the hope of getting part of it back if you succeed.

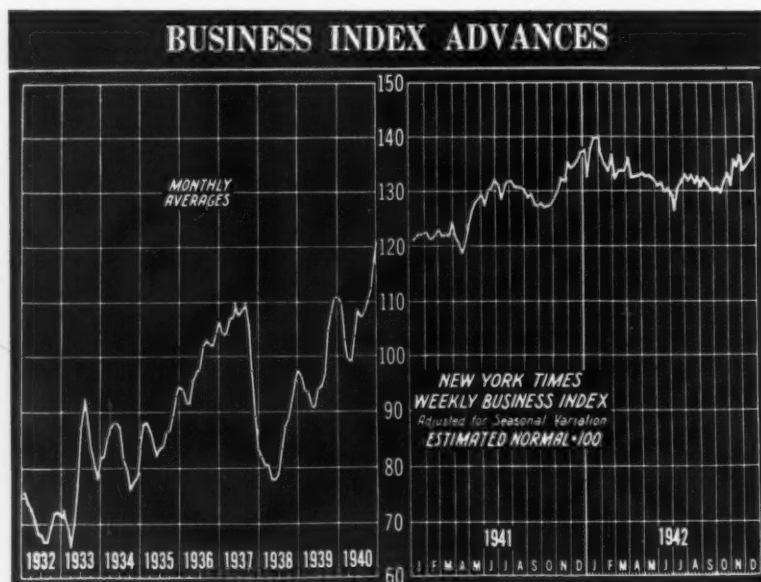
## Determining the Right to Relief

Of course, on an important tax point such as this, a specialist is needed. To do a good job the tax counselor enlists the services of an accountant, attorney, and frequently an economist or engineer. However, the business man himself in the first instance can frequently tell whether there is a good possibility of relief.

First you can ask yourself whether any of the circumstances outlined above, in fact, occurred to your knowledge in your business.

Then you can compare roughly the profits in your own business, or for your own industry against the profits of business in general. Much data is available to assist in this.

For example, on January 3rd, 1943 the New York Times published a business graph as follows:





It is a relatively easy matter to obtain from your trade association a graph of your industry's profits for the same period, and your accountant can prepare a graph of your own concern's profits during this period. Did they follow the same proportions as the graph of American business in general? If they did not, it is a symptom indicating a good possibility of relief.

The tax counselor would also want to examine all tax records or other tax data, accountant's reports, the minute books showing the structure of your organization, the forms of contracts used with your customers, and your catalogues of merchandise, and your advertisements. He would want to read the back issues of trade journals and cooperate with your trade association. He would want to study maintenance and payroll accounts to discover stoppages in production, and consult with your insurance broker to ascertain the occurrence of physical catastrophes. All these and many more can be presented in graph form.

Good sources of statistical material are in addition to the files of trade journals and the records of your trade association, conferences with friendly competitors and tax practitioners, U. S. Tariff Commission Schedules, the Statistical Abstract of the U. S., published by the Department of Commerce, Wesley C. Mitchell's book on Business Cycles, Dun & Bradstreet's Files of National Industrial Conference Board, and the U. S. Treasury Department's Statistics of Income, the New York Stock Exchange Magazine for December, 1942 which analyzed 487 listed corporations, Moody's Manual, 1942 Survey of Current Business of the United States Department of Commerce, Federal Reserve Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions, and the New York Times of Sunday, January 3, 1943.

The foregoing procedures may seem to present their problems but it would be foolhardy in the worst degree to permit opportunities created by Congress to go by default. As indicated before, the expense of analyzing the situation is usually a deductible item, the facts developed will give you a picture of the position of your business with relation to other members of the industry, and the position of your industry with reference to American business in general which will undoubtedly compensate you for any difficulty or net expense involved, and finally, the savings of taxes will probably be most substantial.



## INDUSTRIAL DOCTORS' EXCHANGE

### INDUSTRY AND THE "SICK COLUMN"

The term "fifth column" has been tossed about by all and sundry since Pearl Harbor. It has come to mean any individual or group of individuals whose subversive acts are directed toward the hampering of our war effort. The broad implication of the term is an action which will destroy or hamper some part of our physical and mechanical war effort. Sand in gears, bombs in munition plants, blown fuses on the production line, derailed freight trains and fires of incendiary origin all form a part of the seditious plans of our Axis enemies. Most of us are aware

of these dangers. Armed guards, Federal investigators, alert factory workers and printed danger warnings have already done much to thwart the criminal purpose of this so-called "fifth column".

Are we sufficiently aware of an even more dangerous "column" in our midst which we can well call the "sick column"? Those of us who have had psychiatric experience can well understand the psychic reaction which attends the explosion of a bomb or the wrecking of a freight train. The resulting fear and emotional upset is of physical origin. We are a brave race as far as physical fears are concerned. In most cases, the reaction to a subversive act of such origin within a plant would be to push the chins out farther and make the line produce faster! That is the American way! But . . ., the brave man's psychic self is more vulnerable to attack than his physical self, and it takes more than the capture of a saboteur or the anger-stimulated tempo of the production line to repair the damages of this other innocent "columnist", the man with the sick mind! The psyche of such a man fosters fear, hatred, and general emotional instability, and these maladjustments show up strongly in the form of inefficiency and its running mate, slower production!

In our armed forces, the Mental Hygiene Unit of the U. S. Army Medical Corps is able to cure 75% of recruits who are found to be mentally unfit. This neuro-psychiatric "reconditioning" is found necessary for men in the armed forces even before they are sent into actual combat. Such "war nerves" exist also in our "army of production", and the problem must be

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met in industry in much the same manner as it is met in the armed forces. It is necessary for the personnel interviewer to observe and recognize symptoms which may develop into serious problems in the productive efforts of the war worker. An unstable individual, although apparently an adequate physical specimen, can and often does cause serious delays in this all-important effort to produce war materials. It would seem important that the personnel worker be trained or selected for his knowledge of this, one of our subversive "columnists".

Petty grievances, foreman-worker personality clashes, technical job arguments, wage and hour disputes are all recognized as part of a normal and healthy administrative and productive personnel problem in any industry in a Democracy. These are some of the

liberties we are fighting to preserve. They are problems that every personnel man recognizes and accepts. They should not be confused, however, with the true mental and nervous disturbances which occur both before and after war workers are employed. These disturbances may turn the ordinary factory dispute into a serious health and production problem. No one can dispute the effect of the increased tempo of war effort and the worries that go with all wars on the emotional life of the individual in the war effort. Fortunately, an emotionally stable individual can and does take these worries in his stride. However, one man with a certain type of mental illness added to the normal war strain, could and would upset and influence seriously the minds and efforts of a whole productive section.

The personnel worker should not attempt to diagnose or make final decisions when any form of suspected mental or nervous disorder is observed in the prospective or actually employed worker. The personnel man's job, in this event, is to recognize the symptoms and report them intelligently to the industrial physician with whom the final decision and disposition of the case should rest. With due regard to the responsibilities of the personnel worker in defense industry today, it would seem that any effort to prevent the hiring of these unfortunate and yet dangerous "columnists", and any effort to adjust the problems of those already employed, would be a direct and vital contribution to the efficiency and morale of any industry engaged in this great war effort.

By P. M. ANDREWS.

## ACCOUNTING HINTS

(Contributed by Hartford Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants)

### RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS

**A** SUBJECT which is of very compelling interest to all manufacturers who may be operating under either prime contracts or subcontracts of any considerable amount is that of the renegotiation of war contracts. This practice was established by the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act (Public Law 528—77th Congress, Second Session), effective April 28, 1942, which was later amended by the Revenue Act of 1942, effective October 21, 1942.

The purpose of this Act, stated broadly, is to enable the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments to recapture profits, arising from the production of war materials, which are deemed to be excessive. Certain broad powers are granted to the Secretaries of these departments by providing for the insertion in all prime contracts exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) of what is known as a so-called "renegotiation clause;" by also providing for the renegotiation of contracts executed prior to April 28, 1942, whether or not such contracts contained a renegotiation clause. The Act, as amended, also provides for re-

negotiation on an over-all or inclusive basis wherever a contractor has two or more prime or subcontracts. The machinery set up to accomplish this purpose consists of Price Adjustment Boards for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, under which are created various regional boards located in various parts of the country.

The Law fails to define, nor have any of the administrative bodies either by ruling or otherwise, attempted to define what constitutes excessive profits. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that the determination of excessive profits is something which is left to the discretion of the Price Adjustment Board.

Although there has been, and will probably continue to be, some renegotiation of individual contracts, the great majority of cases will, in all probability, be treated on the over-all basis. In these cases it should be pointed out that there are certain definite restrictions which should be kept clearly in mind, the observance of which may avoid some complications in the process of renegotiation. The first of these is that in any over-all renegotiation, all civilian business must be excluded from the operations under review. The determination of what constitutes civilian business rests upon the con-

tractor, and he is required to make such a segregation. No exact definition of civilian business has been promulgated, but it is understood generally that it covers all business other than prime contracts or subcontracts which can be definitely traced to a specific prime contract. The contractor must be prepared to furnish adequate substantiation of his computation of the amount of civilian business, and the profits applicable thereto which have been segregated.

There should also be segregated from the operations under review for the purpose of renegotiation all sales made on prime or subcontracts which were completed and paid for prior to April 28, 1942. It is essential that both conditions be fulfilled, i.e., that the deliveries be completed and all payments received prior to the date stated in order properly to support the exclusion of such sales.

There are various intangible factors to which consideration is given in the determination of whether or not a profit is excessive. Among these may be mentioned the extent of conversion to war production made by the contractor; the contractor's contribution to the war effort; the pooling of patents and the granting of licenses without royalty under contractor's patents;

use of contractor's working capital; and the use of contractor's credit for expanded facilities rather than resorting to government financing for that purpose; contractor's assistance and cooperation in assisting other manufacturers.

It will be well for any manufacturer who has not yet been approached upon the subject of renegotiation to review his operations with regard to the points raised herein. Such an accurate preview of the course which a renegotiation discussion might follow, might be of material help in preparing an adequate presentation of his case.

"Anticipating Post-War Problems" will be the subject of discussion at the March 16 meeting of Hartford Chapter, N.A.C.A. James L. Dohr, Professor of Accounting at Columbia University of New York, has been secured as the speaker for this occasion.

## HARTFORD WORKERS BUY FIGHTER PLANE

(Continued from page 8)

The local radio stations said, "Of course we'll help", and they broadcast spot announcements explaining the drive, and called upon the people of Hartford to rally to make it a huge success.

Hartford's Mayor Spellacy got solidly behind the drive. He signed the Certificate of Participation, helped with his wise counsel, and let it be known throughout Greater Hartford that to give a fighter plane to the U. S. Government would be a most practical form of expressing the unity and fighting spirit of the American people, would help in winning the war, and would write a glorious page in the annals of the city.

Slips asking for contributions and headed, "Hartford Offers YOU a glorious Opportunity to give the Axis Gangsters a DIRECT PUNCH IN THE JAW," were printed for distribution to the people. These slips were distributed through the veterans to volunteer solicitors in industrial plants, stores, offices, etc.

Hundreds of men and women volunteered as solicitors. They were instructed as to the best methods of approach and each solicitor was reminded that the privilege of contributing to the cost of the "CITY OF

HARTFORD" was open to every resident of Greater Hartford.

In the second week of the drive, a "Victory House" was set up in the center of Hartford. It was equipped with a loud speaker and messages were broadcast to the people on the streets. In these broadcasts use was made of the phrase which stirs the hearts of all, "Praise the Lord! And pass the ammunition!" People from all walks of life stepped up to the booth, planked down their dollars, and received their Participation Certificates. This strikingly emphasized the fact that all we had to do was to *tell* the people of the drive—and they would voluntarily come forward and make their contributions. An old lady put \$20 down for one son in the Army and \$20 for one in the Navy.

While the drive was in progress, plans for the presentation of the plane were drawn up. One of the features was to be the laying of a wreath on the plane by Mrs. Gordon Sterling, mother of the first Hartford boy who lost his life at Pearl Harbor.

The drive ended in December. Over \$50,000 was realized. A check for the cost of the plane was given to the Treasurer of the United States and a special dispensation arranged for which brought the "THUNDERBOLT" to Brainard Field for the presentation, where it was received by government officials. Then off went the "CITY OF HARTFORD" to be manned and loaded, and to be sent about its business—"to help deal the death-blow to the Axis".

There is more glory to Hartford men and women in the giving of this mighty fighter plane than just the paying for it. While the plane was a product of the Republic Aviation Corporation in Farmingdale, Long Island, Connecticut workers helped in the building. Many of the machine tools for making it were turned out at Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles-Bement-Pond Co. in West Hartford. The plane's engine is of United Aircraft manufacture, built in East Hartford. The propeller is a Hamilton, made in East Hartford. These planes are equipped with Colt's Browning Machine Guns. Holo-Krome make the pipe plugs for engine and internal wrenching bolts for use in fuselage, wing and tail assembly. Billings & Spencer furnish forgings for motors. Many other accessory items were turned out in other Connecticut plants.

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American workingmen, that not only did Hartford workers help to build the "CITY OF HARTFORD," but they also helped to pay for it. Reproduction of a photograph on page 8, shows the president of Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond, receiving a Participation Certificate for the company's contribution, and with him, the head of the Workers' Committee, also receiving a Participation Certificate for workers' contributions. Here you see worker and management bonded together to endorse and subscribe to an appealing movement.

There is more to the well-being of our country than just the giving of the "CITY OF HARTFORD". The sharing in the giving uplifted the morale of both civilians and workers, as well as their boys at the front. And the \$50,000 contributed was that much saved from over-spending, which is the cause of inflation, and that much reduction in taxes.

What Hartford has done, other cities can do. 1,000 of them—2,000 of them—3,000 of them. For there are only 200,000 people in Greater Hartford. And there are almost 150,000,000 in the entire United States.



# BUSINESS PATTERN

In January the index of general business activity in Connecticut rose to an estimated 108.6% above normal. As has happened each January since 1940 the index again topped the previous all time high. The United States index continued to move sideways and stands at the high level of 36% above normal.

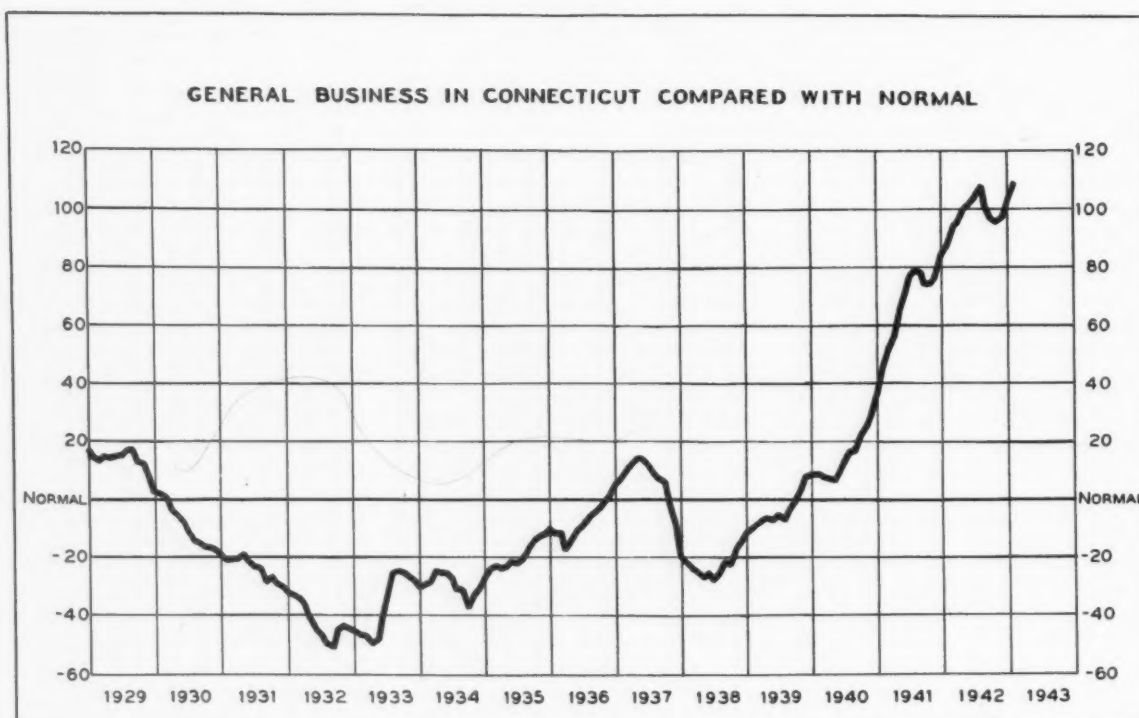
The index of non-agricultural employment rose to an estimated 91.8% above normal in January. The largest gain was in Hartford County where almost 2,800 workers were added to industrial payrolls. This increase is significant in view of the fact that it may indicate a return to the trend of the first six months of 1942 when in Hartford County, which includes the cities of Bristol, Hartford and New Britain, the average net gain was 2,680 new employees per month as against an increase of only 975 new employees per month in the last half of the year. During the entire year 1942 in eighty-two representative plants in this area there were slightly more than 100,000 new workers added

to payrolls yet the net gain was just under 22,000. In other words, over the last twelve months almost five workers had to be hired in these three labor centers to secure a net increase of one. In the New Haven area forty representative plants report approximately 12,000 accessions during the last six months yet the net employment gain over the same period was less than 1,000, a ratio of thirteen hires necessary for a net gain of one worker. Conversion change-overs were not apparently a large factor in this ratio since less than 12% of the separations were due to layoffs. Three of the four cities just mentioned, Hartford, New Britain and Bristol are among those in which the wartime minimum work week of forty-eight hours is to be put into effect by the end of March under regulations issued by the War Manpower Commission. New Haven is listed as one of the areas which may be similarly affected within the next six months.

Aided by an increase of almost 4%

in Hartford, the index of manhours worked in Connecticut factories rose to an estimated 153.7% above normal. The gain over December, 1942 was more than ten points and at its present level the index is at its all time high. The larger than average month to month increase is explained, in part, by the fact that during December, in many plants, there were brief year-end shutdowns for servicing and maintenance of equipment. Latest earnings and hours figures released show that the average Connecticut male factory employee received in November \$54.98 for a 48.9 hour week. The United States average was \$46.28 for 44.6 hours per week. Connecticut female employees received \$32.67 for a 43.7 hour week against the national average of \$25.99 for 40.1 hours. Average male weekly earnings in Connecticut were 19% above, and female earnings 26% over the United States average.

The index of freight shipments originating in eight Connecticut cities rose to 69.4% above normal in January.





The index averaged almost 62% above normal during 1942. The volume of tonnage originating at eight cities increased 24% over 1941. The one instance of a net loss in tonnage loaded was more than offset by increases at two important war production centers of 66% and 123%. Putting it another way, the increase in tonnage handled at principal stations by the New Haven Road in 1942 over 1941 amounted to 733 tons each day of the year. Moreover, this gain in tonnage was handled without the benefit of anything like a corresponding increase in equipment.

The decline in construction which has been under way since April, 1942 continued in January, the index of construction work in progress in Connecticut falling to an estimated 7% below normal. Square feet of building contracts awarded in January of this year were less than a quarter of the volume awarded in the same month of 1942. There are evidences that a moderately large amount of war housing contracts will be awarded throughout the state within the next several months but projects now under construction are relatively few.

Department store sales for the year 1942 rose 13% above 1941 for Bridgeport, in the Second Federal Reserve District, and 14% above 1941 for New Haven, in the First Federal Reserve District. Stocks of goods on hand reached a peak in July, 1942 and fell off rapidly thereafter. At the end of July, for example, stocks on hand in Bridgeport were 72% higher than in July, 1941, while by December they had fallen to 7% above the same month in 1941. In the New York District comparative sales increases for the period 1939-1942, for the six largest cities show that Bridgeport's gain of 56% was the largest increase, and more than twice the average District rise. Sales records have, of course, been inflated by advancing retail price levels since 1939, and for the types of goods handled by department stores this increase would average approximately 25%.

In the week ended February 6, 1943 the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index of Wholesale Prices stood at 102% of the 1926 average, up .6% from the previous month and 6.6% over the same period in 1942. This is the highest level which the index has reached

in seventeen years. Despite this increase in wholesale prices, the retail cost of food rose only .2% in January, the smallest monthly rise in a year. A partial explanation of so moderate a rise is attributable to the fact that prices of foods not controlled by OPA decreased 2.3% in the month, the first decline in uncontrolled foods since May, 1942. Effectiveness of OPA control is indicated by the fact that foods under such control have risen 1.8% since May, while prices of uncontrolled foods have risen 27%.

Between December and January the cost of living in the United States rose .4%. The increase in 1942 amounted to 7.3%. Over the past twelve months food has advanced 14.6% while clothing rose 7.5%. Housing, fuel and light, and sundries averaged a gain of approximately 2%.

*We specialize in . . .*

**GROUND THREADS  
GROUND GEAR TEETH  
GROUND SPLINES  
GROUND CAMS  
BROACHING**

*For full details write:*

**The Hartford Special Machinery Co.**  
Hartford, Conn.



(Right) STICKER given to Winchester workers for window display.

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Ed. NOTE. This department, giving a partial list of products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

<b>Accounting Forms</b>		<b>Bathroom Accessories</b>		<b>Brick—Building</b>	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven	The Autyre Company	Oakville	The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain
<b>Accounting Machines</b>		<b>Bearings</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	Howard Company	New Haven
<b>Adding Machines</b>		<b>Bells</b>		<b>Broaching</b>	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
<b>Advertising Printing</b>		<b>Belting</b>		<b>Brooms—Brushes</b>	
The Case Lockwood & Brainard Co	Hartford	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
<b>Advertising Specialties</b>		<b>Bench</b>		<b>Buckles</b>	
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	Bridgeport
<b>Order</b>		The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton	The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury	Sargent and Co	New Haven	The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
<b>Aero Webbing Products</b>		<b>Bicycle Coaster Brakes</b>		B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
<b>Air Compressors</b>		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford	The Thames Belting Co	Norwich	<b>Buffing &amp; Polishing Compositions</b>	
<b>Aircraft Accessories</b>		<b>Bicycle Sundries</b>		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seating)	Bantam	<b>Binders Board</b>		Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
<b>Aircraft—Repair &amp; Overhaul</b>		<b>Biological Products</b>		<b>Buffing Wheels</b>	
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Hartford	The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
Rentschler Field East Hartford		<b>Blades</b>		<b>Buttons</b>	
<b>Airplanes</b>		<b>Blower Fans</b>		B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	<b>Blower Systems</b>		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
<b>Aluminum Castings</b>		<b>Boilers</b>		Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	<b>Bolts and Nuts</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tuck fastened)	Waterbury
<b>Aluminum Forgings</b>		<b>Box Board</b>		The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury	<b>Boxes—Paper—Folding</b>		<b>Cabinets</b>	
<b>Aluminum Goods</b>		<b>Box Board</b>		The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	<b>Boilers</b>		<b>Cable</b>	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	<b>Brake Linings</b>		The Wiremold Co (electric, non-metallic sheathed)	Hartford
<b>Aluminum—Sheets &amp; Coils</b>		<b>Brass and Bronze</b>		<b>Cams</b>	
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	<b>Brass Goods</b>		The Hartford Special Machinery Co	Hartford
<b>Ammunition</b>		<b>Brass Mill Products</b>		<b>Canvas Products</b>	
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	<b>Brass Stencils—Interchangeable</b>		F B Skiff Inc	Hartford
<b>Artificial Leather</b>		<b>Bricks—Building</b>		<b>Carpets and Rugs</b>	
The Permatex Fabrics Corp	Jewett City	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co	Thompsonville
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Carpet Lining</b>	
<b>Asbestos</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Palmer Brothers Co	New London
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Castings</b>	
<b>Asbestos</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
<b>Assemblies, Small</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Gillette-Vibber Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock)	New London
The Grest Manufacturing Co	New Haven	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	Bristol
<b>Auto Cable Housing</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		John M Russell Mfg Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
The Wiremold Company	Hartford	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel)	Branford
<b>Automatic Control Instruments</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)	New Haven
The Bristol Co (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)	688 Third Ave West Haven
<b>Automobile Accessories</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (gray iron)	Hartford
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)	Milford	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	Waterbury
<b>Automotive Friction Fabrics</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	New Britain
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	Middletown
<b>Automotive &amp; Service Station Equipment</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Castings—Permanent Mould</b>	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	Meriden
<b>Bakelite Moldings</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Centrifugal Blower Wheels</b>	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Torrington Manufacturing Co	Torrington
<b>Balls</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Chain</b>	
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Chain—Welded and Weldless</b>	
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)	Hartford	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co	Bridgeport
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Chains—Bead</b>	
The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Bead Chain Mfg Co	Bridgeport
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Chemicals</b>	
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)	Hartford	<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Chromium Plating</b>	
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		The Chromium Process Company	Derby
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Chucks &amp; Face Plate Jaws</b>	
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Union Mfg Co	New Britain
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Clamps—Wood Workers</b>	
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Sargent and Company	New Haven
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		<b>Clay</b>	
<b>Barrels</b>		<b>Bricks—Fire</b>		Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

<b>Cleansing Compounds</b> MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury	<b>Electric Cords</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Furnace Linings</b> The Mullite Refractories Co Shelton
<b>Clutch Facings</b> The Russell Mfg Co Middletown	<b>Electric Eye Control</b> United Cinephone Corporation Torrington	<b>Furniture Pads</b> The Gilman Brothers Company Gilman
<b>Clutch—Friction</b> The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (Johnson Expanding Ring; Multiple Disc Maxitorq) Manchester	<b>Electric—Commutators &amp; Segments</b> The Cameron Elec Mfg Co (rewinding motors) Ansonia	<b>Fuses</b> Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford
<b>Comfortables</b> Palmer Brothers Co New London	<b>Electric Fixture Wire</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Galvanizing &amp; Electric Plating</b> The Gillette-Vibber Co New London
<b>Cones</b> Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper) Mystic	<b>Electric Heating Element &amp; Units</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Galvanizing</b> Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
<b>Consulting Engineers</b> The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford	<b>Electric Panel Boards</b> The Plainville Electrical Products Co Plainville	<b>Gaskets</b> Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
<b>Contract Manufacturers</b> The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven	<b>Electric Wire</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Gauges</b> The Bristol Co (pressure and vacuum—recording automatic control) Waterbury
<b>Copper</b> The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) Waterbury	<b>Electrical Control Apparatus</b> The Trumbull Electric Mfg Co Plainville	<b>Gears and Gear Cutting</b> The Hartford Special Machinery Co Hartford
<b>Copper Shingles</b> The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet) Bristol	<b>Electrical Control Equipment</b> Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford	<b>General Plating</b> The Chromium Process Co (copper, nickel, chromium and cadmium plating) Derby
<b>Copper Sheets</b> The New Haven Copper Co Seymour	<b>Electrical Recorders</b> The Bristol Co Waterbury	<b>Glass Coffee Makers</b> The Silcox Co 80 Pliny St Hartford
<b>Copper Shingles</b> The New Haven Copper Co Seymour	<b>Electrical Goods</b> A C Gilbert Co New Haven	<b>Glass Cutters</b> The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415, Forestville
<b>Copper Water Tube</b> Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport	<b>Electrical Switches</b> Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford	<b>Golf Equipment</b> The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol
<b>Cork Cots</b> Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic	<b>Electrotypes</b> W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes) New Haven	<b>Graphite Crucibles &amp; Products</b> American Crucible Co Shelton
<b>Corrugated Box Manufacturers</b> The Danbury Square Box Co Danbury	<b>Elevators</b> The Eastern Machinery Co (passenger and freight) New Haven	<b>Greeting Cards</b> A D Steinbach & Sons Inc New Haven
<b>Corrugated Shipping Cases</b> D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven	<b>Embalming Chemicals</b> The Embalmers' Supply Co Westport	<b>Grinding</b> The Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surface, internal, and special) 19 Staples Street Bridgeport
<b>Cosmetics</b> Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland	<b>Engines</b> Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport	<b>Gears</b> The Hartford Special Machinery Co (gears, threads, cams and splines) Hartford
<b>Cotton Batting &amp; Jute Batting</b> Palmer Brothers New London	<b>Envelopes</b> Plimpton Mfg Co Div U S Envelope Co Hartford	<b>Hardware</b> Sargent and Co New Haven
<b>Cotton Yarn</b> The Floyd Cranska Co Moosup	<b>Extractors—Tap</b> The Walton Co 94 Allyn St Hartford	<b>Hardware—Trailer Cabinet</b> The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford
<b>Counting Devices</b> Veeder-Root Inc Hartford	<b>Eyelets</b> The Platt Bros & Co P O Box 1030 Waterbury	<b>Hardware, Trunk &amp; Luggage</b> J H Sessions & Son Bristol
<b>Cut Stone</b> The Dextone Co New Haven	<b>Fasteners—Slide &amp; Snap</b> The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain	<b>Hat Machinery</b> Doran Brothers Inc Danbury
<b>Cutters</b> The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic	<b>FELT—All Purposes</b> American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant) Glenville	<b>Headers</b> The E J Manville Machine Co Waterbury
<b>Delayed Action Mechanisms</b> M H Rhodes Inc Hartford	<b>Ferrules</b> The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury	<b>Heat Treating</b> The A F Holden Co 200 Winchester St New Haven
<b>Dictating Machines</b> Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport	<b>Fibre Board</b> The C H Norton Co North Westchester	<b>Heat-Treating Equipment</b> The Autoyre Company Oakville
<b>Die Castings</b> The Soundsciber Corporation New Haven	<b>Finger Nail Clippers</b> The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia	<b>Heat-Treating Equipment</b> The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford
<b>Dies</b> The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co 141 Brewery St New Haven	<b>Firearms</b> Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford	<b>Heating Apparatus</b> The Miller Company (domestic oil burners and heating devices) Meriden
<b>Die-Heads—Self-Opening</b> The Eastern Machine Screw Corp Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven	<b>Fire Hose</b> Fabrics Fire Hose Co (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook	<b>Highway Guard Rail Hardware</b> Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
<b>Dish Washing Machines</b> Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford	<b>Fireplace Goods</b> The John P Smith Co (screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Haven	<b>Hinges</b> Sargent and Company New Haven
<b>Draperies</b> Palmer Brothers Co New London	<b>Fireproof Floor Joists</b> The Dextone Co New Haven	<b>Holists and Trolleys</b> Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls
<b>Drop Forgings</b> Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown	<b>Fishing Equipment</b> The Horton Mfg Co (reels, rods, lines) Bristol	<b>Hollow Screws</b> The Allen Manufacturing Co Hartford
<b>Drop Pins</b> The Blakenie Forging Co Plantville	<b>Fishing Lines</b> The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co East Hampton	<b>Hose Supporter Trimmings</b> The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport
<b>Edged Tools</b> The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville	<b>Flashlight Cases</b> The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co East Hampton	<b>Hot Water Heaters</b> Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford
<b>Elastic Webbing</b> The Russell Mfg Co Middletown	<b>Fluorescent Lighting Equipment</b> The Wiremold Company Hartford	<b>Industrial Finishes</b> Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford
<b>Electric Appliances</b> The Silcox Co 80 Pliny St Hartford	<b>Forgings</b> Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale	<b>Insecticides</b> American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury
<b>Electric Cables</b> Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven	<b>Foundries</b> Union Mfg. Co (gray iron) New Britain	<b>Insulated Wire Cords &amp; Cable</b> The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc Seymour
<b>Electrical Conduit Fittings &amp; Grounding Specialties</b> The Gillette-Vibber Company New London	<b>Foundry Riddles</b> The Sessions Foundry Co (iron) Bristol	<b>Insulation</b> The Gilman Brothers Co Gilman
		<b>Insulating Refractories</b> The Mullite Refractories Co Shelton
		<b>Japanning</b> J H Sessions & Son Bristol



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

<b>Jointing</b>		<b>Milk Bottle Carriers</b>		<b>Propeller Fan Blades</b>	
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (compressed sheet)	Bridgeport	The John P Smith Co 323-33 Chapel St	New Haven	The Torrington Manufacturing Co	Torrington
<b>Key Blanks (Advt.)</b>		<b>Millboard</b>		<b>Punches</b>	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (asbestos)	Bridgeport	The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth)	New Haven
The Graham Mfg Co	Derby	<b>Mill Supplies</b>		<b>Putty Softeners—Electrical</b>	
<b>Knit Goods</b>		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415 Forestville
American Hosiery Company	New Britain	<b>Moulded Plastic Products</b>		<b>Pyrometers</b>	
J & J Cash Inc (Woven)	South Norwalk	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	The Bristol Co (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels	Stamford	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	<b>Radiation-Finned Copper</b>	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Ladders	The Watertown Mfg Co 117 Echo Lake Road	Watertown	The G & O Manufacturing Company	New Haven
A W Flint Co	196 Chapel St New Haven	<b>Moulds</b>		<b>Railroad Equipment</b>	
<b>Lamps</b>		The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel) 141 Brewery St	New Haven	The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars)	Milford
The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks)	Milford	The Sessions Foundry Co. (heat resisting for non ferrous metals)	Bristol	<b>Rayon Yarns</b>	
<b>Leather</b>		<b>Nickel Anodes</b>		The Hartford Rayon Corp	Rocky Hill
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin)	Glastonbury	Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	<b>Razors</b>	
<b>Leather Goods Trimmings</b>		The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	Schick Inc. (electric)	Stamford
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	<b>Nickel Silver</b>		<b>Reamers</b>	
<b>Letterheads</b>		The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth)	Shelton
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers)	New Haven	<b>Nuts Bolts and Washers</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	
<b>Lighting Equipment</b>		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	The Bristol Co (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe)	Meriden	<b>Office Equipment</b>		<b>Refractories</b>	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Howard Company	New Haven
<b>Locks</b>		<b>Oil Burners</b>		<b>Resistance Wire</b>	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (Nickel chromium, kanthal)	Southport
<b>Locks—Cabinet</b>		The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp	Hartford	<b>Retainers</b>	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	1477 Park St	Hartford	The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
<b>Locks—Suit-case and Trimmings</b>		Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial)	Stamford	<b>Reverse Gear—Marine</b>	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	<b>Oil Burner Wick</b>		The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co	Manchester
<b>Locks—Trunk</b>		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc	Bridgeport	<b>Riveting Machines</b>	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	<b>Packing</b>		The Grant Mfg & Machine Co	Bridgeport
<b>Locks—Zipper</b>		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (rubber sheet and automotive)	Bridgeport	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	<b>Paints and Enamels</b>		<b>Rivets</b>	
<b>Loom—Non-Metallic</b>		The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co	Meriden	The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
<b>The Wiremold Company</b>		<b>Paperboard</b>		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
The Hartford Special Machinery Co (contract work only)	Hartford	Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc	Portland	The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
The Torrington Manufacturing Co (special rolling mill machinery)	Torrington	<b>Paper Boxes</b>		J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
<b>Machinery</b>		The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
The Hallden Machine Company (mill)	Thomaston	National Folding Box Co (folding)	New Haven	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (iron)	Bridgeport
The Torrington Manufacturing Co. (mill)	Torrington	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	<b>Rods</b>	
The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders)	Mystic	Robertson Paper Box Co (folding)	Montville	The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze)	Bristol
<b>Machinery Dealers &amp; Rebuilders</b>		The Strouse, Adler Co	New Haven	<b>Roof Coatings &amp; Cements</b>	
Botwinik Brothers	New Haven	Atlantic Carton Corp (folding)	Norwich	Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
<b>Machinery Dealers Inc</b>		<b>Paper Clips</b>		<b>Roofing—Built Up</b>	
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling)	Bridgeport	The H C Cook Co (steel) 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling)	Bridgeport	<b>Paper Tubes and Cores</b>		<b>Rubber Chemicals</b>	
The Patent Button Company	Waterbury	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	The Stamford Rubber Supply Co ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils)	Stamford
<b>Machines—Automatic</b>		<b>Parallel Tubes</b>		<b>Rubberized Fabrics</b>	
The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special)	Bridgeport	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co	New Haven
<b>Machines—Forming</b>		<b>Pharmaceutical Specialties</b>		<b>Rubber Footwear</b>	
The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock)	Bridgeport	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	The Goodyear Rubber Co	Middletown
<b>Malleable Iron Castings</b>		<b>Phosphor Bronze</b>		United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedittes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	<b>Rubbish Burners</b>	
<b>Marine Equipment</b>		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol	The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St	New Haven
The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware)	Milford	The Miller Company (sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden	<b>Safety Fuses</b>	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	<b>Pipe</b>		The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
<b>Marking Devices</b>		The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	The Capewell Mfg Co (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	New Haven	Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven	<b>Saws, Band, Metal Cutting</b>	
<b>Matrices</b>		Crane Company (fabricated)	Bridgeport	Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper)	Bridgeport	<b>Scales—Industrial Dial</b>	
<b>Mattresses</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass)	Waterbury	The Kron Company	Bridgeport
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	<b>Pipe Fittings</b>		<b>Scissors</b>	
<b>Mechanical Assemblies—Small</b>		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	The Acme Shear Company	Bridgeport
M H Rhodes Inc	Hartford	<b>Platers</b>		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>	
<b>Metal Cleaners</b>		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	The Apex Tool Co Inc	Bridgeport
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
<b>Metal Cleaning Machines</b>		<b>Platers—Chrome</b>		Corbin Screw Div, American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
<b>Metal Goods</b>		<b>Platers' Equipment</b>		The Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Heat treated and ground type only)	Bridgeport
Bridgeport Brass Co (to order)	Bridgeport	MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	19 Staples Street	Bridgeport
<b>Metal Novelties</b>		<b>Plumbers' Brass Goods</b>		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	Truman & Barclay St	Forestville
<b>Metal Products—Stampings</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	The Humason Mfg Co	New Haven
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	<b>Plumbing Specialties</b>		The Greist Mfg Co (Up to 1 1/4" capacity)	Waterbury
<b>Metal Specialties</b>		John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck	<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b>	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	<b>Pole Line</b>		Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	<b>Putty Softeners</b>	
<b>Metal Stampings</b>		<b>Polishing Wheels</b>		<b>Punches</b>	
The Autocore Co (small)	Oakville	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson	The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (ticket & cloth)	New Haven
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	<b>Presses</b>		<b>Pyrometers</b>	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	The Standard Machinery Co (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic	The Fletcher Terry Co	Box 415 Forestville
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b>		<b>Radiation-Finned Copper</b>	
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford	The G & O Manufacturing Company	New Haven
<b>The Greist Mfg Co 503 Blake St</b>		<b>Putty Softeners</b>		<b>Railroad Equipment</b>	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	<b>Punches</b>		The Rostand Mfg Co (baggage racks and mirrors for passenger cars)	Milford
<b>Bridgeport Chain &amp; Mfg Co</b>		<b>Pyrometers</b>		<b>Rayon Yarns</b>	
		<b>Razors</b>		The Hartford Rayon Corp	Rocky Hill
		<b>Reamers</b>		Schick Inc. (electric)	Stamford
		<b>Recorders</b>		The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth)	Shelton
		<b>Refractories</b>		The Bristol Co (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
		<b>Resistance Wire</b>		Howard Company	New Haven
		<b>Retainers</b>		The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (Nickel chromium, kanthal)	Southport
		<b>Reverse Gear—Marine</b>		The Hartford Steel Ball Co (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
		<b>Riveting Machines</b>		The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co	Manchester
		<b>Rivets</b>		The Grant Mfg & Machine Co	Bridgeport
		<b>Rods</b>		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
		<b>Roof Coatings &amp; Cements</b>		The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
		<b>Roofing—Built Up</b>		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
		<b>Rubber Chemicals</b>		The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
		<b>Rubber Footwear</b>		J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
		<b>Rubbish Burners</b>		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
		<b>Safety Fuses</b>		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (iron)	Bridgeport
		<b>Saw Blades</b>		The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze)	Bristol
		<b>Saws, Band, Metal Cutting</b>		<b>Roof Coatings &amp; Cements</b>	
		<b>Scales—Industrial Dial</b>		Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
		<b>Scissors</b>		<b>Roofing—Built Up</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		Tilo Roofing Co Inc	Stratford
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Rubber Chemicals</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Stamford Rubber Supply Co ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils)	Stamford
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Rubberized Fabrics</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Duro-Gloss Rubber Co	New Haven
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Rubber Footwear</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Goodyear Rubber Co	Middletown
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kedittes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Rubbish Burners</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St	New Haven
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Safety Fuses</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Ensign-Bickford Co (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Saw Blades</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Capewell Mfg Co (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Saws, Band, Metal Cutting</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Scales—Industrial Dial</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Kron Company	Bridgeport
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Scissors</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Acme Shear Company	Bridgeport
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Apex Tool Co Inc	Bridgeport
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		Corbin Screw Div, American Hardware Corp	New Britain
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Blake & Johnson Co	Waterville
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Centerless Grinding Co Inc (Heat treated and ground type only)	Bridgeport
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		19 Staples Street	Bridgeport
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	New Haven
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		Truman & Barclay St	Forestville
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Humason Mfg Co	New Haven
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		The Greist Mfg Co (Up to 1 1/4" capacity)	Waterbury
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b>	
		<b>Screw Machine Products</b>		Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

—CONTINUED—

<b>Screws</b>		<b>Steel—Magnetic</b>		<b>Valves—Automatic Air</b>	
The Blake & Johnson Co (machine)	Waterville	Cinaudagraph Corporation	Stamford	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Corbin Screw Div, American Hardware Corp	New Britain	<b>Stereotypes</b>		<b>Valves—Flush</b>	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	<b>Stop Clocks, Electric</b>		<b>Valves—Relief &amp; Control</b>	
The Charles Parker Co (wood)	Meriden	The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol	Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co	New Britain
Scovill Manufacturing Co (cap and machine)	Waterbury	<b>Studio Couches</b>		<b>Ventilating Systems</b>	
<b>Screws (Machine)</b>		Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
The Connecticut Manufacturing Company	Waterbury	<b>Super Refractories</b>		<b>Vises</b>	
<b>Scythes</b>		The Mullite Refractories Co	Shelton	The Charles Parker Co	Meriden
Winsted Manufacturing Co	Winsted	<b>Surface Metal Raceways &amp; Fittings</b>		<b>Washers</b>	
<b>Sewing Machines</b>		The Wiremold Company	Hartford	The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper & non-ferrous)	Waterville
The Greist Mfg Co (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven	<b>Switchboards</b>		American Felt Co (felt)	Glenville
The Merrow Machine Co (Industrial)	2814 Laurel St Hartford	Plainville Electrical Products Co	Plainville	Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
<b>Shaving Soaps</b>		<b>Switchboards Wire and Cables</b>		The Sessions Foundry Co (cast iron)	Bristol
The J B Williams Co	Glastonbury	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven	J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
<b>Shears</b>		<b>Switches</b>		The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (clutch washers)	Bridgeport
The Acme Shear Co (household)	Bridgeport	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	<b>Watches</b>	
<b>Sheet Metal Products</b>		<b>Tanks</b>		Benrus Watch Co	30 Cherry St Waterbury
The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven	<b>Waterproof Dressings for Leather</b>	
<b>Sheet Metal Stampings</b>		<b>Tape</b>		The Viscol Company	Stamford
The American Buckle Co	West Haven	The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	<b>Webbing</b>	
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	<b>Tap Extractors</b>		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	The Walton Co	94 Allyn St Hartford	<b>Welding Rods</b>	
<b>Showcase Lighting Equipment</b>		<b>Taps, Collapsing</b>		The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
The Wiremold Company	Hartford	The Geometric Tool Co	New Haven	<b>Wicks</b>	
<b>Signals</b>		<b>Tarred Lines</b>		The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
The H C Cook Co (for card files)	32 Beaver St Ansonia	Brownell & Co Inc	Moodus	The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (oil burner wicks)	Bridgeport
<b>Silks</b>		<b>Telemetering Instruments</b>		<b>Wire</b>	
Cheney Brothers	South Manchester	The Bristol Co	Waterbury	The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze)	Bristol
<b>Sizing and Finishing Compounds</b>		<b>Textile Machinery</b>		The Driscoll Wire Co (steel)	Shelton
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury	The Merrow Machine Co	2814 Laurel St Hartford	Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet)	Winsted
<b>Smoke Stacks</b>		<b>Textile Mill Supplies</b>		The Atlantic Wire Co (steel)	Brantford
The Bigelow Company (steel)	New Haven	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	The Platt Bros & Co (zinc wire)	Waterbury
<b>Soap</b>		<b>Textile Processors</b>		P O Box 1030	New Haven
The J B Williams Co (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury	The Aspinook Corp (cotton)	Jewett City	Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
<b>Special Parts</b>		<b>Thermometers</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass, bronze and nickel silver)	Waterbury
The Greist Mfg Co (small machined, especially precision stampings)	503 Blake St New Haven	The Bristol Co (recording and automatic control)	Waterbury	<b>Wire Arches and Trellis</b>	
<b>Sponge Rubber</b>		<b>Thin Gauge Metals</b>		The John P Smith Co	New Haven
The Sponge Rubber Products Co	Derby	The Thinsheet Metals Co (plain or tinned in rolls)	Waterbury	<b>Wire Baskets</b>	
<b>Spreads</b>		<b>Thread</b>		Rolock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing)	Fairfield
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	Max Pollack & Co Inc	Groton	<b>Wire Cable</b>	
<b>Spring Coiling Machines</b>		The American Thread Co	Willimantic	The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co (braided)	East Hampton
The Torrington Manufacturing Co	Torrington	The Gardiner Hall Jr Co (cotton sewing)	South Willington	<b>Wire Cloth</b>	
<b>Spring Units</b>		Wm Juhl Manufacturing Co	Mystic	The C O Jelliff Mfg Co (All metals, all meshes)	Southport
American Chain & Cable Co Inc	Bridgeport	<b>Threading Machines</b>		The John P Smith Co	New Haven
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and upholstery furniture)	Bridgeport	The Grant Mfg & Machine Co (double and automatic)	Bridgeport	<b>Wire Drawing Dies</b>	
<b>Spring Washers</b>		<b>Time Recorders</b>		The Waterbury Wire Die Co	Waterbury
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	Stromberg Time Corp	Thomaston	<b>Wire Dipping Baskets</b>	
<b>Springs—Coil &amp; Flat</b>		<b>Timers, Interval</b>		The John P Smith Co	New Haven
The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville	The H C Thompson Clock Co	Bristol	<b>Wire Formings</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	<b>Timing Devices and Time Switches</b>		The Autoyre Co	Oakville
<b>Springs—Flat</b>		M H Rhodes Inc	Hartford	<b>Wire Forms</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	<b>Tinning</b>		The Humason Mfg Co	Forestville
<b>Springs—Furniture</b>		Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
American Chain & Cable Co Inc	Bridgeport	<b>Tools</b>		<b>Wire Goods</b>	
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc	Bridgeport	The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (rubber workers)	New Haven	The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
<b>Springs—Wire</b>		141 Brewery St	New Haven	The American Buckle Co (overall trimmings)	West Haven
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth metal cutting)	33 Hull St Shelton	Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
<b>Springs, Wire &amp; Flat</b>		<b>Tools, Dies &amp; Fixtures</b>		<b>Wire Mesh</b>	
The Autoyre Company	Oakville	The Greist Mfg Co	New Haven	Rolock Inc (all meshes and metals)	Fairfield
<b>Stair Pads</b>		A C Gilbert Company	New Haven	<b>Wiremolding</b>	
Palmer Brothers Company	New London	The Gong Bell Co	East Hampton	The Wiremold Company	Hartford
<b>Stamps</b>		The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton	<b>Wire Nuts—Solderless</b>	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	New Haven	<b>Trucks—Lift</b>		The Wiremold Company	Hartford
141 Brewery St	New Haven	The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	<b>Wire Reels</b>	
<b>Stampings—Small</b>		<b>Trucks—Skid Platforms</b>		The A H Nilson Mach Co	Bridgeport
The Greist Manufacturing Co	New Haven	The Excelsior Hardware Co (lift)	Stamford	<b>Wire Partitions</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	<b>Tube Clips</b>		The John P Smith Co	New Haven
<b>Staples</b>		The H C Cook Co (for collapsible tubes)	Ansonia	<b>Wire Rings</b>	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	32 Beaver St	Ansonia	The American Buckle Co (pan handles and tinners' trimmings)	West Haven
<b>Steel Castings</b>		<b>Tubing</b>		<b>Wire Shapes</b>	
The Hartford Electric Steel Co (carbon and alloy steel)	540 Flatbush Ave Hartford	The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Brantford	Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper alloys)	Waterbury	<b>Woodwork</b>	
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co	Brantford	<b>Tubing—Condenser</b>		C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork)	Hartford
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Spring</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury	<b>Yarns</b>	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	<b>Typewriters</b>		The Ensign-Bickford Co (jute carpet)	Simsbury
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless</b>		Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	<b>Zinc</b>	
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	<b>Typewriter Ribbons</b>		The Platt Bros & Co (ribbon, strip and wire)	Waterbury
<b>Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets</b>		Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	P O Box 1030	Waterbury
Wallingford Steel Company	Wallingford	<b>Underclearer Rolls</b>		<b>Zinc Castings</b>	
<b>Steel Goods</b>		Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave	West Haven (Adv.)
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury	<b>Vacuum Bottles and Containers</b>			
		American Thermos Bottle Co	Norwich		
		<b>Vacuum Cleaners</b>			
		The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford		

## SERVICE SECTION

### FOR SALE—RENT—WANTED

**EQUIPMENT FOR SALE.** 100 gallons per minute at 100 foot head Centrifugal direct connected motor driven Pump. 5 Horsepower, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle motor. Installed in 1928, used only intermittently, condition excellent; American Radiator Ideal Cast Iron Sectional Heating Boiler, with automatic water feeder, No. S/07229/10B/0. Installed in 1934, condition excellent; Automatic Electric Direct Connected Hoffman Condensation Pump for the above boiler, 220 volt, installed 1934, condition excellent; Combination Vacuum and Condensation Pump, made by the Chicago Pump Company, their Condo-Vac No. H2V 17. Motor driven with automatic controls for both Condensation and Vacuum, 220 volt, 3 phase. Installed 1928, condition good; One 8" OS&Y Gate Valve which meets Fire Underwriters' and Factory Mutual requirements; Dwight Slate Hand Operated Marking Machine. Address S. E. 261.

**AVAILABLE FOR LEASING**—2,000 sq. ft. New construction—concrete floor—barred windows—railroad siding—high ceiling—equipped with 3 arc welding machines—8 ft. metal brake—2 hydraulic chipping hammers—5 H.P. compressor—Hartford—formerly made oil tanks. Address R. E. 113.

**WANTED—REAMING AND TAPPING FACILITIES**—to cut 5-inch pipe thread in grey-iron cast flanges, quantity 500, starting late January. Must be near Hartford. M. T. W. 135.

**WANTED—PLASTIC MOULDING FACILITIES** located in or near Hartford to supply moulded parts in quantity, 14" long, 5/16" wide, 1/16" thick. Type of plastic material used may be changed to suit facilities available. Work will start in two or three months. If interested, please contact immediately. M. T. W. 136.

**WANTED—MACHINE FACILITIES**—Seeking subcontractors for precision work on airplane instruments. We are particularly interested in facilities for machining aluminum castings and precision gear cutting equipment. Address M. T. W. 137.

**FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHTS**—Newly developed large-size ram, up to 36-inch drive pipe diameter for use in irrigation and mining, has high efficiency due to patented design, lifting water 30' for each foot of fall, with no cost of operation—Good "after-the-war" product for plant with both machine shop and foundry. Address S. E. 220.

**OIL STORAGE TANKS**—We have tanks for storage of oil or other uses, 500 to 8,000 gallons capacity. Address S. E. 231.

**FOR SALE**—1 only—A-20 Aftercooler. This compressor has a piston displacement of 12 cubic feet per minute. Address S. E. 243.

**FOR SALE—ELECTRIC FURNACE**—250-lb. Detroit Electric Furnace, together with necessary transformers and equipment, ready for immediate operation upon installation. New Britain. Address S. E. 245.

**FOR SALE—SILK THREAD SPINNERS**—We have five belt spinners driven by separate motors, about 100 spindles to each frame. These machines are in first class condition. Also some other thread-making machinery. Address S. E. 249.

**FOR SALE**—1 Curtis Steam Turbine No. 8678—KW. 100—Speed 3,600—Form E—Steam Pressure 150 lbs.—Condensing. 1 General Electric Alternating Current Generator—No. 482647—P. F. 80%, Type ATB—2-125-3600—Form T—KW 100, Volts 600, Amps 120—Speed 3600. 1 Wheeler Condenser No. 03618—Size 5 x 12 x 10. Address S. E. 251.

**FOR SALE**—15 Oil or Chemical Storage Tanks—8,000 and 5,000 gallons. Several single phase electric motors—One (1) and one and one-half (1½) Horsepower. 1—20 H.P. 2-phase Electric Motor. Address S. E. 260.

**WAR WORK WANTED**—Company AAA1 financially rated, with 100,000 square feet working space, has assembly facilities, foot and power presses, hand and automatic screw machines, plain and universal millers, single and multiple head lathes, drill presses, tappers, etc., desires additional war work of a continuous nature. Address P. O. Box 539, Bridgeport, Conn.

### EMPLOYMENT

**PERSONNEL DIRECTOR**—Just completed assignment as Assistant Personnel Director for construction company employing 20,000 workers on Trinidad Army base. Personnel experience includes 3 years H. O. L. C., 4 years in business for self, 4 years Personnel Director of large

New York bank, 4 years Personnel Manager for large steamship line, 6 years Secretary of Appointments at Columbia University. Ample experience in recruitment, job analysis and evaluation, standardization of procedures and standards, House Organ publications and employee organizations. Age 36, health good, college graduate, married. Address P. W. 835.

**ORGANIZATION MAN**—26 years experience in public relations, advertising, and promotion. Would make excellent executive assistant specializing public relations, editing house organs, organization work. Permanent secretary college class—Yale 1916. Address P. W. 830.

**EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN**—has run a business for 20 years as small manufacturer of shoe creams and cement for chain and department stores—5 years with large firm distributing food products, contacting jobbers and retailers—5 years in wholesale house furnishings—has supervised workers, good personality, high school graduate, age 50, married, Protestant, Hartford area, \$50.00. Address P. W. 770.

**PERSONNEL DIRECTOR**—25 years' experience as Personnel Manager of a large manufacturing concern in the metal industry employing both males and females. Experience includes—Advance Planning of Needs, Recruiting, Selection and Placement, Induction and Follow-up, Training and Upgrading, Transfers, Promotions, Salary and Wage Changes, Separations, Employee Identification, Employee Records, Employment and Labor Turnover Reports—Federal and State Labor Law Translations, such as the National Labor Relations Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Walsh-Healey Act, Social Security and Unemployment Insurance Act, the President's Executive Orders on Overtime Payments and the Cost of Living Stabilization—Has handled Group Insurance, Cafeteria, Athletic and Recreational programs, Health and Safety programs, Selective Service Deferrals, Apprentice Training, Credit Union, Training within Industry, Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Grievance Procedure. Age 48—married—two children. Address P. W. 774.

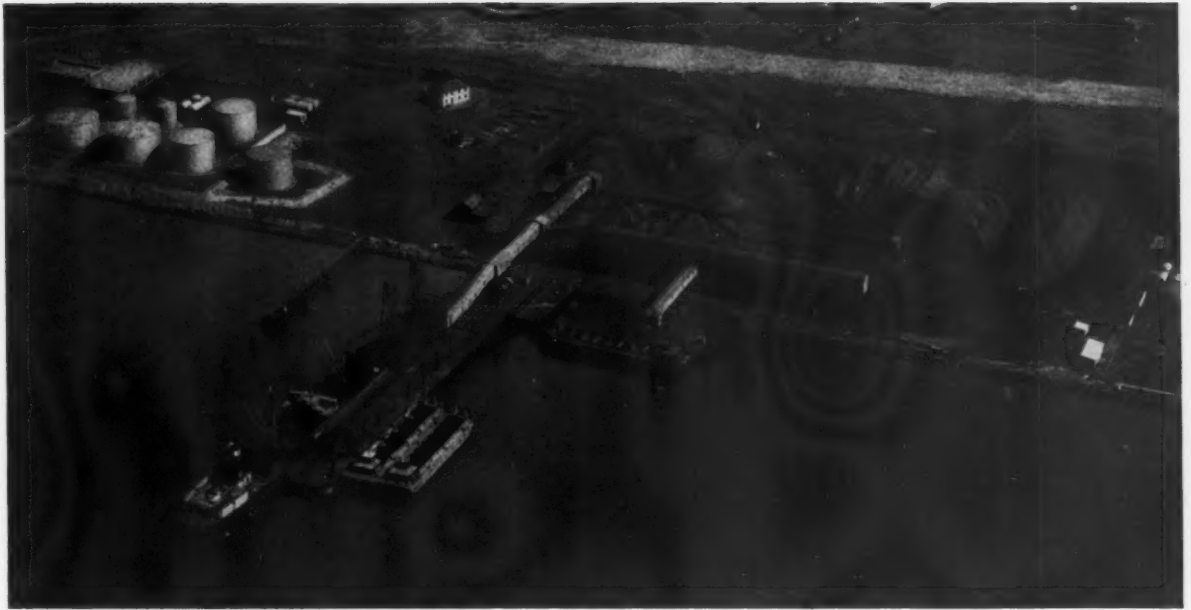
**WANTED**—A challenging engineering job to do where my experience and ability will help the war effort the most. A man with a technical education, backed up by broad manufacturing experience. A seasoned executive, ready to become your Works Manager, with the opportunity for constructive work on more or less unrestricted lines. Salary in proportion to responsibilities. Address P. W. 777.

**PLANT MANAGER**—Production Manager—2 years machine design, 2 years marine engineering school, 3 years Business Administration, also advanced business courses—3 years apprenticeship in steel and ordnance plant, became foreman—4 years production engineer, installed standard cost system, planning system, methods and standards, became assistant treasurer—6 years office and credit manager, 3 years sales manager, 3 years market analyst—recently redesigned machinery for war contract, designed all tools, jigs, fixtures, taught new foremen, supervised production—Age 50, married, \$6,000 minimum. Address P. W. 797.

**MAN OF UNUSUAL ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE** — During the last ten years have held positions and carried the responsibilities of positions more commonly known as Production Manager, Personnel Manager, Plant Manager, Factory Manager and General Manager, in a company manufacturing heavy special machinery and equipped with steel and iron foundries, machine shops and welding and fabricating departments. Two plants employing 2,400 people were involved. Age 44—Graduate M. I. T.—Interested in top management position—Connecticut or New England. Address P. W. 816.

**EXCELLENT ORGANIZATION MAN**—Age 32, married, 2 boys—8 years with firm doing annual gross of \$12,000,000—Secretary since 1939—dealt in foreign commodity—duties included contract law, cost figuring, commercial documents, office management, statistical analyses—Read, write and speak Spanish fluently—very adaptable—have ability of idea creation and long-range planning—excellent lieutenant to busy executive—Yale degree. Address P. W. 822.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS**—Age 46, married, 2 children, College graduate—Own advertising agency 10 years—accustomed to pitch in and get things done—trained to analyze a problem, pick out high spots and concentrate on them—some manufacturing production experience—considerable experience working with people—qualified for research, editing house organ, planning, and writing programs to reduce absenteeism, improve morale and bring in new employees. Address P. W. 826.



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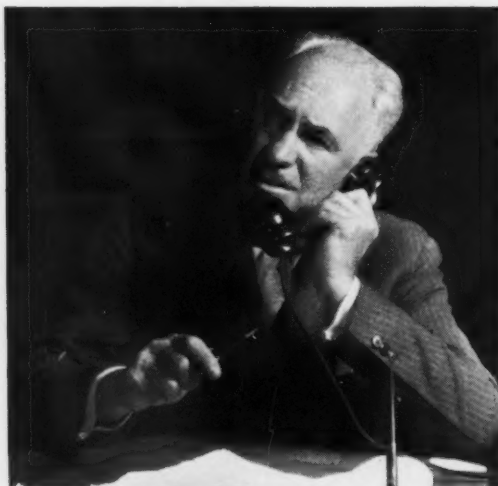
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## "Hold the line a minute, please"

Ever been told to "Hold the line a minute, please" and waited . . . and waited, and waited? Ever say it, yourself, in the middle of a telephone conversation?

It's an easy phrase. It slips out almost mechanically when you're asked for information that you have to get from files, or from another office. But it's a phrase that ties up telephone lines and switchboards and often prevents other important calls from getting through.

The next time you are asked for informa-

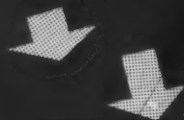


tion over the telephone which you cannot give immediately, why not tell the other fellow: "I'll call you back." It will save him time and it will help clear telephone lines for war messages.

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